Volume 168 No. 18

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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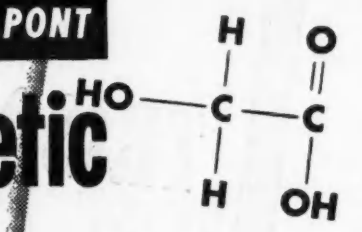

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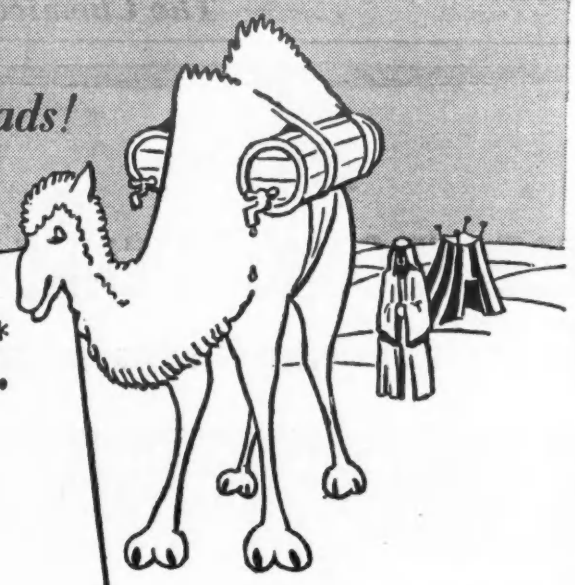

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Defense Buying Plan Is Opposed Heatedly

A plan of the Department of Defense to change its buying procedure by setting up a "single manager" supply system for common-type items was revealed last week to be arousing strong opposition in business circles concerned with procurement programs of the military.

Identified as the "Pentagon plan," it calls for the assignment of certain commodity classifications of common use items to a particular military department to be managed by a "single manager" designated by the department head. The assignment would include responsibility for determining net requirements, procurement, contracting, contract administration, production, storage, and wholesale and retail issue.

Would Shut Procurement Agency

One of the results of the plan would be to discontinue the joint operation of the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn, N. Y., and assign its functions to the navy department, to be carried on by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (OPD, 10/17/55). Although assurances have been given that it would mean no change in the relationships between drug suppliers and the military, some of the manufacturers' representatives are doubtful.

A period of several weeks confusion while the switch-over is taking place is the least that is to be expected, they predict, and another long period would follow while the drug suppliers familiarize themselves with the new system.

The Pentagon scheme is a substitute for the proposal of the Hoover commission

—*Continued on page 53*

p-Aminosalicylic Acid Duties Due for Hearings Jan. 24

The Tariff Commission will hold a public hearing January 24, 1956, on imports of p-aminosalicylic acid and its salts to determine whether the tariff concessions granted on the product in the Torquay agreement of 1951 are causing imports in such amounts as to threaten injury to domestic producers.

A formal investigation of the situation has been under way since September 16, as a result of an application filed by Sumner Chemical Company, New York, under the "escape clause" of the trade agreement law. The inquiry is restricted to imports of the acid in bulk quantities and does not relate to dosage forms. Under the Torquay agreement duties on the acid were reduced from 7 cents a pound plus 45 percent ad valorem to 3½ cents a pound plus 25 percent ad valorem.

John D. Fennebresque, vice-president of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has joined Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., as vice-president and assistant to the president.

Vinyl Chloride Resin Output Increase Is Set by Monsanto

Plans to triple production capacity of vinyl chloride paste resin have been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division in Springfield, Mass. Construction of new facilities will begin immediately and the new production equipment is expected to go on stream in the second quarter of 1956.

Vinyl paste resins are stir-in formulations which are easily compounded into plastisols for fabric coating, slush molding and production of vinyl foams. One of the chief advantages of the paste resins is the elimination of milling and grinding operations during the compounding process. The trademark for Monsanto's vinyl paste resin is "Opalon 410."

Phibro Chemicals Is Sold

National Investors Corporation has announced that it has taken over the assets of four personal holding companies, namely Philipp Brothers Industries, Inc.; Filbro Overseas Corporation; Metals & Alloys Export Corporation, and Phibro Chemicals, Inc. The assets of the four companies have been combined with those of National Investors by exchanging them for shares in National Investors in a tax-free transaction.

Botanical Drug Supply Seen Equal To Demand, With Prices Stable

Barring a sharp rise in demand, supplies of botanical drugs should be sufficient to cover all domestic and export requirements for the coming year, OPD's annual fall survey of US primary markets indicates. Furthermore, if call remains at about the 1954 level, prices to consumers and exporters should hold fairly stable. Collection of the 1955 crop of domestic botanicals added a satisfactory tonnage to a substantial carryover from the 1954 harvest. Prices paid to collectors for new-crop drugs averaged slightly less than last year. With the possible exception of some parts of Tennessee—where dry weather early in the season held back the crop—growing conditions were favorable.

Apart from lobelia herb, mandrake root and witch hazel leaves, OPD turned up few natural shortages. What scarcity was reported was attributed to the indifference of gatherers to drug collection and the failure of some consumers to make their needs known to collectors.

Collectors faced two major problems this year:—(1) Persuading workers to gather drugs at prices collectors could afford to pay, and (2) getting consumers to make their needs known while collection was still possible.

Smaller Labor Supply

The labor supply was smaller this year than last when idleness among industrial workers turned many to drug collection to augment their cash income. Coal mining, furniture manufacture, and textile production are principal industries in botanical drug areas, to which electrical goods and electronic products were added in some areas this year.

Larger demand for coal and furniture led to less idleness, whereas last year, large numbers were out of work. Export demand for coal ran higher and gains in home construction raised the call for furniture. Of the principal industries mentioned, only textile factories failed to share in the rise in industrial activity.

Coal mines and furniture factories challenged the botanical collectors in the labor market and high industrial wages weighted the odds on success heavily in favor of industry.

That drug collectors did not accept the challenge of industry was evident in the lower price-average paid for botanicals this year. Most dealers told OPD they could always get drugs collected if they set high prices. Instead of raising the general average of prices paid gatherers, collectors held more items without change and curtailed the number of advances

—*Continued on page 38*

Hydrofluosilicic Acid Units Are Completed by Davison

In response to a growing demand for hydrofluosilicic acid for water fluoridation, the Davison Chemical Company Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md., has completed installation of new production facilities at plants in Lansing, Mich., Columbus, Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn. These units bring Davison's total capacity for the acid to more than 14,000 tons annually, making possible a threefold increase in the company's sales of this fluoridation chemical.

Davison also supplies fluoride salts for fluoridation, but important installations completed or projected, including those for Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have all been designed for use of the acid, according to the company. The simplicity of adding the acid, as liquid, to water supplies has led to preference for it over the dry forms. Fluoride is normally added to the extent of about one pound to 1,000,000 pounds of water.

Davison has in the engineering stage additional facilities which will be installed as demand for the acid increases, the company stated. The acid is derived as a coproduct from the company's production of superphosphate for fertilizer purposes.

Base Metals, Stanolind Sign Oil Exploration Agreement

Base Metals Mining Corporation, Ltd., of Canada, has announced that an agreement had been reached with Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla., a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), in regard to exploration and development for oil and gas on the Island of Jamaica. The agreement has been approved and accepted by the Jamaican government.

Since 1952, Base Metals has held an exclusive exploration and prospecting license covering the Island of Jamaica and its tidelands, and has carried on considerable geological mapping and aerial and surface geophysical work during this period. The company recently drilled an exploratory well on the western tip of the island which produced definite evidence of hydrocarbons.

Base Metals' agreement with Stanolind, which will become the operator, calls for Stanolind to expend a minimum of $2,000,000 on the licensed area which covers some 8,600 square miles or 5,500,000 acres, by June 21, 1958. Of this sum, $1,000,000 will be expended in drilling, exclusive of geological and geophysical work.

Nitroparaffins Production Increase Of 1,000 Percent by '65 Forecast

A ten-fold production increase in the next ten years was predicted last week for nitroparaffins. The forecast was made by Dr. Ralph A. Morgan, research director of Purdue Research Foundation, at a special symposium on the chemical family at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

The one-day parley, which underscored the fact that nitroparaffins and their derivatives have emerged from the curiosity stage and now loom as a factor of considerable commercial importance in the petrochemical field, was sponsored by Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. CSC has underwritten two decades of nitroparaffins research at its own laboratories and at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and only recently brought on stream a 10,000,000-pound-a-year plant at Sterlington, La.

Nitration of Higher Paraffins

Along with the prediction of 100,000,000 pounds of nitroparaffins output by 1965, Dr. Morgan also looked for the nitration of higher paraffins. He added that he expects wide application of nitroparaffin derivatives in plastics, in rocket fuels and in hundreds of other end-uses as a result of continuing research.

Tracing the history of the chemical family, Dr. R. S. Egly, CSC's director of nitroparaffin development, pointed out that it was discovered in 1872 by Victor Meyer and his student, Staber, in Germany. Not much was done with the discovery, Dr. Egly said, until 1930 to 1934 when Dr. Henry B. Haas, then at Purdue, and a graduate student named Hodge discovered the vapor process of nitrating paraffins, and took out the basic patents covering the process.

CSC Signs Pact with Purdue

In 1935, the speaker continued, Commercial Solvents negotiated a licensing agreement with Purdue and initiated nitration research in its company laboratories while continuing to sponsor research at Purdue. The magnitude of work done over the subsequent twenty years, he declared, is indicated by the granting of some 242 patents on the nitroparaffins and their derivatives, as the products moved out of the laboratory into pilot plant, followed by semi-works production units, and finally the new plant at Sterlington. Commercial development has been as much a question of engineering and processing, Dr. Egly stated, as of basic research chemical development, involving such process equipment as abiabatic nitrators and the like.

Warren C. Ashley of the technical sales department of Pyroxylin Products, Inc., Chicago, compared the solvent performance characteristics of nitromethane, ni-

—*Continued on page 52*

Richard F. Hansen has been appointed secretary of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, succeeding W. Clark King, who is retiring.

Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Is Purchased by Chase Co.

The Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturer of railroad and industrial finishes, has been purchased by Chase Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh.

Pruett-Schaffer will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Chase and there will be no change in its operating personnel. The Pruett-Schaffer facilities will become the third Chase plant in the Pittsburgh area, the other two being devoted to the production of tank linings, metallic driers and polyisocyanate resins.

Pruett-Schaffer was formed in 1912 and now has annual sales of approximately $1,000,000. L. A. Custard, who has been president of Pruett-Schaffer, will become a director of Chase. Joseph K. Hathaway, who has been in charge of operations, will become vice-president and general manager of Pruett-Schaffer.

Monsanto Abandons Plans For Nuclear Power Project

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has decided to drop its nuclear power project. The company, which has been trying since 1951 to build an atomic power reactor, will instead devote its attention to applying nuclear radiation to chemical processes.

Reason for the action, according to Dr. Carroll A. Hochwalt, Monsanto's vice-president for research, development and engineering, is that the company "is not interested in electric power production." However, Dr. Hochwalt indicated that Monsanto intends to expand research work at its Dayton, Ohio, laboratories on chemical process applications for nuclear radiation.

Medical Care Today Is Described As 'Biggest Bargain in History'

Today's medical care is "the biggest bargain in history," John A. MacCartney, trade relations manager for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., asserted last week. Speaking before the fifth annual Industrial Council of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., Mr. MacCartney, who is president-elect of the American Pharmaceutical Association, declared, "The total cost of illness in terms of medication, medical care, and most importantly, the loss of time and income to the sufferer and his family, has been so sharply reduced as to make any comparison with past years almost ridiculous."

If cost-per-dose is the only criterion used, Mr. MacCartney added, then the treatment "our forefathers received was far cheaper than is the case today. But, if we compare the end result of modern medicines with those of the past, we find a startling and happy reversal of the situation."

Astonishing Progress Cited

Commenting on pharmaceutical manufacturing, he said, "It is the only industry in the world which is furiously engaged in a continuous effort to work itself out of business. By this, of course, is meant that the astonishing progress we have made in the control of many diseases has made it possible to discontinue production of remedies formerly used."

The Parke-Davis official explained that as one serious disease is eliminated, the average person's life is prolonged to the extent that he is a "statistical probability

—Continued on page 60

Atlas Realigns Organization For Chemical Development

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has basically realigned its chemical research and development organization and staff to strengthen long-range research and product diversification programs, it was announced today by Edward J. Goett, vice-president in charge of the firm's chemicals division.

The Atlas official said he expects the reorganization to result in a significant expansion of chemical research facilities and personnel in the next few years, with increased emphasis on basic research. As part of the new program, product development work on activated carbons will be transferred from the company's Darco Experimental Laboratory in Marshall, Tex., to Wilmington.

The firm's explosives research, which is separate from its chemical research, will continue at the Reynolds (Pa.) Experimental Laboratory.

Describing the move as one phase of plans to expand Atlas' position in the chemicals industry, Mr. Goett said that "the successful chemical company is one that is able to move new discoveries from the laboratory bench into profit-producing outlets in the shortest possible time. Our new research organization is designed to achieve this objective."

Developed after extensive study by Atlas and the management consultant firm of Cresap, McCormick & Paget, the realigned organization consists of three groups:—A chemical research department, which will conduct long-range projects; a chemical engineering department, which will be responsible for all commercial pro-

—Continued on page 51

AEC Seeking Proposals For Uranium Salt Refining

Proposals for the production of refined uranium salts are being solicited from privately owned and operated facilities, it was announced last week by the Atomic Energy Commission. The proposals will be accepted through March 31, 1956.

The AEC explained that the process steps employed in the atomic energy program to convert the uranium content of ores to the desired form consists of mining and milling of ores to produce a concentrate, refining the concentrate to produce a purified salt, conversion of the salt to metal or UF_6, and in the case of metal, fabrication into suitable shapes.

At the present time the extent of participation by private industry into these activities is limited to the mining and milling steps.

Specifically, the commission is interested in receiving proposals from qualified firms, to process, over a five year period, uranium ores or concentrates to either uranium tetrafluoride or uranium hexafluoride with deliveries to begin about July, 1958. The commission will consider proposals for any production rate up to a maximum of 5,000 tons U_3O_8 equivalent per year.

Colgate Makes Schaafsma Ass't Director of Research

Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., has appointed Dr. Bernard R. Schaafsma assistant director of research. Dr. Schaafsma will be in charge of research activities for the synthetic detergents division, soaps division, mechanical engineering and pilot plants.

With Colgate-Palmolive since 1946, Dr. Schaafsma started as a senior project engineer and became group leader in 1947. He was named head of the physical chemistry division in 1954. Prior to joining Colgate, he was a development chemist in the paint and varnish division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Chipman Appoints McClintic

Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has announced the appointment of E. C. McClintic as assistant to the president. Mr. McClintic was formerly associated with Pure Carbonic Company, New York, where he was vice-president in charge of traffic.

Silicate Prices to Rise, Phila. Quartz Announces

Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has announced new prices on some of its crystalline silicates, to become effective January 1.

The price of anhydrous sodium metasilicate in carlot, bag quantities will be advanced to $5.35 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. works. This is an increase of 25 cents per 100 pounds. Sodium sesquisilicate will be priced at $4.80 per 100 pounds in carlot, bag quantities. Concentrated sodium orthosilicate packaged in fiber drums will become $6.30 per 100 pounds in carlots. This represents an increase of 20 cents per 100 pounds on the sesquisilicate and 30 cents per 100 pounds on the orthosilicate. All prices will be f.o.b., works.

Lester E. Johnson has joined International Nickel Company, New York, as supervisor of the industrial chemicals section of its development and research division.

Aluminum Set-Aside Told For First Quarter of 1956

The Business and Defense Services Administration last week announced that 145,000,000 pounds of aluminum will be set aside from the total supply available in the first quarter of 1956 to fill Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission orders.

The 143,000,000 pounds reserved for defense and the atomic energy program in the first quarter of the year include the quantities necessary to meet DOD and AEC requirements, and amounts needed for defense related "B" products, foil, and ingot for powder. This reserve is 2,000,000 pounds less than the amount set aside for similar orders in the fourth quarter of 1955. Officials of BDSA's aluminum and magnesium division said the decrease reflects a change in military requirements. The first quarter figure represents 16 percent of the anticipated supply of domestic and imported primary aluminum for that period. Fourth quarter 1955 set-asides were 17 percent of anticipated supply.

Price Index Down Again

The overall OPD price index last week declined by 0.03 point to stand at 106.79.

In the heavy chemicals market, platinum was higher last week, and zinc metal was back again at previous levels, after a price rise by three major producers was not met by the rest of the industry. Scheduled to be increased November 1 on spot and January 1, 1956, on contract were sodium sulfhydrate liquid and silicon tetrachloride.

In agricultural chemicals, prices were quoted for phosphate rock which showed that producers had absorbed not only the latest fuel oil increases, but boosts in the cost of labor incurred as a result of the lengthy strike in Florida this summer. It was felt in the industry that increases in the price of phosphate rock at this time would be unwise, due to seasonal inactivity.

Fishmeal, relatively unavailable for the past three weeks, was offered in scattered quantities last week, and prices jumped sharply for both meal and scrap. Offerings were closely held, but on the other hand, there were few takers at the high prices. Dried blood and tankage at Chicago declined in the face of dull consumer interest and lower vegetable meals.

Though a general firming up of the essential oils market appeared prevalent, there were no price changes last week. Citronella, lavender and the citrus oils appear to lead those markets showing the most progressive strength. Citronella's position is considered due to the growing scarcity of Java quality. Spanish quality lavender oil, though continuing firm, is expected to loosen soon because of reports from Spain of quantities of crop in the hands of distillers.

The drugs market featured two price changes last week. NF thymol, fine crystals, was reduced 25c. per pound in the second such reduction this year. Economies resulting from improved manufacturing procedures were reported responsible for the decrease. It was thought that the reduction would have the effect of stimulating consumer interest in addition to making it more difficult for European material to compete in this market. Also reported to have declined last week was Brazilian menthol which dropped 25c. per pound, on spot. The price decline was not surprising in view of the current lack of interest.

The coal chemicals market was characterized by high-level output and strong demand in general. There were no price changes and no talk of any being imminent.

Trading in oils and fats was spotty last week, lacking volume, while consumers continued to absorb heavy quantities against former contracts. Active export inquiry was noted for cottonseed and soybean oils for shipment to Spain and north Africa, but actual sales were still limited.

Prices Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (56).
Casein, Argentine, 1c. per lb. (58).
New Zealand, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, 1¼c. per lb. (56).
longstick, cracked, 1½c. per lb.
shortstick, cracked, 1½c. per lb.
Corinje, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 2c. per lb. (58).
"0000," afloat, 1c. per lb.
Fishmeal, $14 per ton (62).
Fishscrap, $14 per ton (62).
Ginger, Jamaica, 1c. per lb. (56).
Gum, dammar, East India, pale chips, ½c. per lb. (58).
Siam, 1c. per lb.
Singapore, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, siftings, 20c. per lb. (56).
Methyl Cinnamate, 8c. per lb. (56).
Mustard seed, Montana, oriental, ¾c. per lb. (56).
yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 11c. per lb. (56).
West Indian, 6c. per lb.
Oil, corn, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (61).
Cottonseed, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, Turkish, 1c. per lb. (56).
Pimento, Jamaica, 4c. per lb. (56).
Platinum, $1 p[illegible] oz. (36).
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (56).
Polish, 1½c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb. (61).
Wax, bees, African, crude, 1c. per lb. (61).

Prices Reduced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton (62).
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb. (56).
Copra, $1 per ton (61).
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (61).
Linseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton (61).
Menthol, nat., Brazilian, 25c. per lb. (49).
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (61).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (61).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (61).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ⅛c. per lb. (61).
Pepper, white, ½c. per lb. (56).
Pimento, Mexican, 4c. per lb. (56).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (61).
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (62).
Thymol, NF, 25c. per lb. (49).
Zinc, ½c. per lb. (36).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100 = 1949 average)

Oct. 29, 1955	Oct. 21, 1955	Oct. 29, 1954
106.79	106.82	106.27

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Fertilizer Yield Drop Is Reported by TVA

The Tennessee Valley Authority reported last week that it earned a net income of only $7,680 from its fertilizer and munitions development program during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, as compared with earnings of close to $500,000 during the previous fiscal year.

The sharp decline was caused by the writing off of approximately $1,000,000 invested in fertilizer manufacturing facilities which were sold during the year, it was explained. The principal item was the fused tricalcium phosphate plant at Columbia, Tenn., which was sold when the fertilizer experiment with this product was terminated.

It was also revealed in the TVA financial statements for the year that the agency's fertilizer production for the twelve-months period ended June 30 included 192,347 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, and 87,758 tons of phosphorus plant nutrient (phosphorus pentoxide, P_2O_5) in concentrated superphosphate, calcium metaphosphate, and fused tricalcium phosphate. It also included 2,980 tons of diammonium phosphate, a new fertilizer material.

Most of TVA's fertilizers are sold through dealer and cooperative channels in educational programs worked out with land grant colleges, agencies of the Department of Agriculture, and wholesale distributors with whom TVA has distribution contracts

The financial statements also showed that net revenues from power operations were $47,900,000 as compared with a net of $28,800,000 in the previous fiscal year. The return earned on the average investment in power facilities amounted to 4¼ percent. The average investment in power facilities for the year was $1,130,000. The return for fiscal year 1954 was 3¼ percent and the average return for the twenty-two years of TVA operations is 4 percent.

The net expense of all TVA non-power programs was $6,348,000, an increase of $294,000 over the previous year. These operations include navigation, flood control, fertilizer and munitions development, and development of agriculture, forest and other resources of the region.

Nicaro Tops Output Goal During Past Three Months

Nicaro, the nickel plant Cuban owned and operated by the United States government, announced that in the past three months it has topped its annual production target of 31,000,000 by some 1,215,000 pounds.

In announcing Nicaro's production figures, Edmund F. Mansure, Administrator of General Services, pointed out that they were achieved under the handicap of an expansion program which will increase the plant's capacity by 75 percent. He reported that Nicaro has produced nearly 100,000,000 pounds of nickel since it was started up in 1952.

"These results," he continued, "are promising for the future of Nicaro when the expansion has been completed. With accomplishments of this character to its credit, Nicaro can advance steadily toward a highly successful commercial enterprise. This is GSA's goal. The present records point the way to leasing or selling the plant without sacrificing the government investment after the expansion has proven itself."

Gasoline Testing Laboratory Opened by Ethyl in Houston

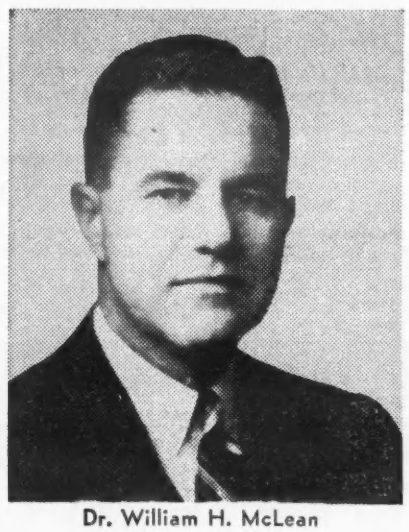
Ethyl Corporation, New York, last week officially placed in operation its Houston, Tex., gasoline testing laboratory. The new laboratory will offer "same day" service on test results to refiners throughout the southwest.

The new laboratory, located at 3910 West Alabama, will also house Ethyl's Houston district office. All of the Ethyl field services to refiners in the adjoining area will be coordinated by the district office, and educational materials and demonstration equipment will be available from it.

Conn. Chemical Research To Expand Here, Abroad

Connecticut Chemical Research Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., has announced plans to add new manufacturing facilities on the west coast and three foreign plants within the next twelve months. At the same time, the company announced that its development laboratory facilities will be further enlarged this fall.

John G. Bill



Dr. William H. McLean

Merck & Co. Picks New Presidents For Sharp & Dohme, Chemical Units

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., last week elected John G. Bill president of its Sharp & Dohme Division and Dr. William H. McLean president of its chemical division. Dr. Antoinie T. Knoppers was named vice-president and general manager of the Merck-Sharp & Dohme International Division, succeeding John T. Connor who earlier this month became president of the parent company (OPD, 10/3/55). Mr. Bill fills the vacancy created by the recent resignation of William L. Dempsey, who remains a Merck director and consultant. As president of the chemical division, Dr. McLean succeeds Henry W. Johnstone, who will continue with the company as senior vice-president and director.

Mr. Bill has been with Sharp & Dohme since 1925, starting as a sales representative, and held a number of posts in sales and marketing before becoming general sales director in 1947. He was elected vice-president and a director of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., in 1952, prior to the merger of that company with Merck & Co. Mr. Bill was named vice-president and general manager of the Sharp & Dohme Division earlier this year.

Dr. McLean joined Merck in 1948, serving as director of commercial development and in other management capacities

—Continued on page 55

FDA Fund Increase Urged Upon President by ADMA

An increase of funds for the Food and Drug Administration was urged upon the White House last week by the American Drug Manufacturers' Association in a letter to the President.

Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of the association, said that the increase was urged because of the need for larger numbers of scientific and medical personnel in the medical division. He explained that new drug applications should be processed as quickly as possible because many of them are life-saving drugs and essential to public welfare.

The letter also noted that the recommendation for increase in funds is in accord with the recommendations made earlier this year by the Citizen's Advisory Committee, which studied operations of the FDA.

Heyden Subsidiary Appoints General Manager for Sales

F. William De Bree has been appointed general sales manager of American Plastics Corporation, a subsidiary of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. For the past seven years Mr. De Bree had been New York sales manager of molding powder for Hecules Powder Company. Previously he had been associated with Koppers Company as production supervisor of the Berkeley Heights, N. J., molding powder plant.

Opium, Cocoa Leaves Rules Altered for Import Setup

The Bureau of Narcotics last week amended its regulations to eliminate a requirement that imports of crude opium or cocoa leaves be accompanied by consular-certified invoices. The change was contained in T. D. 54 and made effective immediately upon its publication in the *Federal Register* October 26.

It was explained that the change was made in order that the regulations would conform to the regulations of the Bureau of Customs which recently dropped a requirement that invoices covering imports of certain products be certified by the consular officer at the port of export.

Purchasing Agents' View of Business

Composite view, October 30 of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Purchasing executives find conditions in October indicate that good business will prevail well into 1956. With 95 percent of the business survey committee members reporting production as high as, or higher than, September and 93 percent showing their new order position to be the same or better, the fourth quarter may be the best of 1955. Forward planning involving substantial capital investments is also indicative of confidence in the long term potential of the over-all economy.

While the number reporting higher commodity prices still exceeds the number who say prices are the same or lower, there is a definite indication of more price stability. Inventories, while substantial, are not of the distress type that would reflect diminishing sales. Employment is at its highest point since mid-1950. Buying policy remains essentially unchanged, although many items difficult to obtain are causing purchasing people to lengthen lead time on those materials, to assure delivery.

The increases in costs occasioned by recent wage negotiations are being passed on to the buyer in total, or substantial part, say 97 percent of the committee members who answered that special question. Only 3 percent reported that suppliers are finding it possible, by use of more efficient methods, to absorb their higher costs.

Commodity Prices

There is evidence now that the price spiral is leveling. Although 72 percent reported prices up this month, the individual items each reported up are noticeably fewer. Some comment that they believe prices have reached their high point and 4 percent feel that prices are down. There were several reports of lower copper prices and rubber, cotton and burlap were also reported lower in price by some.

Inventories

The inventory situation on purchased materials shows a slightly different picture from September. Only 18 percent report inventories lower, a reflection of defense requirements' being reduced. The 23 percent that report higher inventories attribute this to protection against raw material shortages, forward buying of scarce items and an acceleration to match increased sales and production. The 59 percent reporting inventories the same as a month ago indicate adjustments are

—Continued on page 66

Robinson-Patman Act Hearings Start Today

Public hearings which will run through the entire week were scheduled to open today before the small business committee of the house now studying the administration of the Robinson-Patman act. Representatives of drug retailers, food manufacturers and dealers, as well as a number of prominent attorneys closely identified with work in the field of Robinson-Patman law enforcement, have been asked to testify.

Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, chairman of the small business committee, said that the hearings will provide the testing ground for every high official in the government who has any part in making anti-trust enforcement policies. He added:—

"This law goes to the heart of the question whether there is to be monopoly control over the nation's economic life, or whether the arbitrary abuse of big business power can as a practical matter be curbed so as to make efficiency the test by which business firms succeed or fail.

"The purpose of this law is not to guarantee the success of small business, but to give small business an equal chance to succeed. This means, if the law is vigorously enforced, some of the guarantees of success for big business will be withdrawn.

"If the enforcement agencies are unsympathetic to the objectives of this law or are for other reasons not enforcing it, then the public should know what these reasons are. This issue is too vital to our nation's welfare to permit the hiding of privileged arrangements and inside understandings under the cloak of administrative confidentiality."

Lauryl Alcohols Are Added To Line by Rohm & Haas

Two new lauryl alcohols, designated "Dytol J-68" and 95 percent lauryl alcohol, have been added to its list of "Dytol" higher fatty alcohols, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has announced.

Containing approximately 80 percent of C_{12} alcohol, "Dytol J-68" is available in drum and tankcar quantities. According to the company, it should prove particularly interesting in applications where the yield of C_{12} derivatives is important. Although "Dytol J-68" contains 8 to 10 percent more C_{12} alcohol than "Dytol A-24," it is available at the same 40 cents per pound tankcar price.

Ninety-five percent lauryl alcohol may be obtained in developmental quantities only, at the standard developmental price of $2 per pound. In commercial quantities, available on relatively short notice, the tankcar price for 95 percent lauryl alcohol would be 43 cents per pound.

As anti-foaming and emulsifying agents, these new "Dytol" alcohols are said to be of interest in a variety of fields. For textile and surface-active agent applications they serve as finishing and softening agents or as emulsifiers and detergents.

Lindsay Chemical Has Option On Monazite Lode Deposit

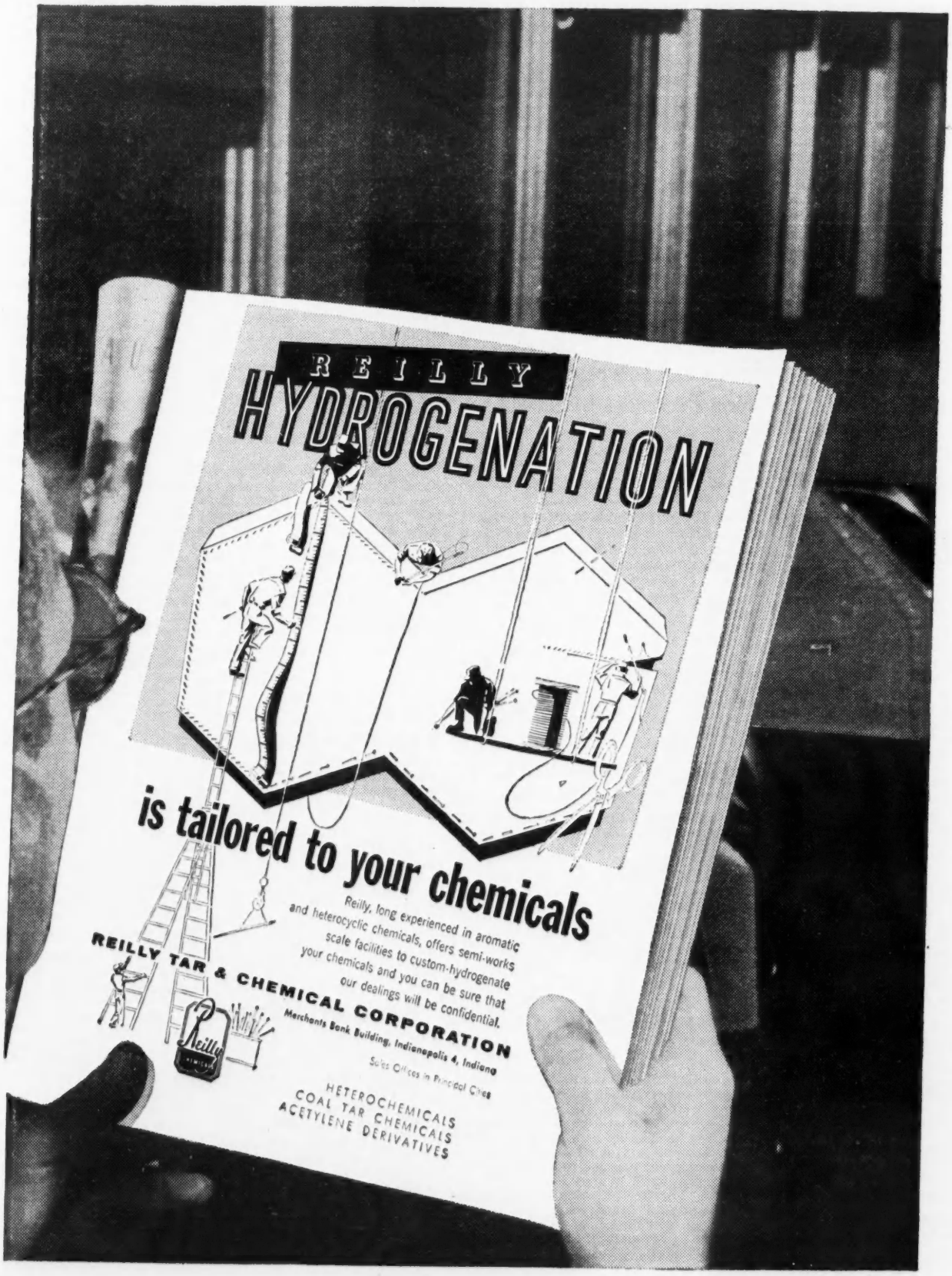
Lindsay Chemical Company, West Chicago, Ill., announced last week that it has obtained a two-year option on a monazite lode deposit in northwestern Saskatchewan. The option covers eighteen claims in the Lake Athabaska mining district of Saskatchewan near Uranium City.

The radioactive ground was discovered in 1954. Samples of the monazite were submitted to Lindsay late in 1954, and they were sufficiently interesting to Lindsay to warrant further investigation.

Preliminary geological surveys made this summer by Lindsay engineers opened up a main vein averaging twelve feet wide and essaying an average of 15 percent monazite. The thorium content of the unconcentrated ore averages a little over 1 percent thorium oxide. The monazite deposit is in a northwest trending fault breccia zone at a formational contact between amphibolite and granite gneiss associated with pegmatites. Accessory minerals are biotite and pyrite.

Synthetic Glycerine Project Planned by Dutch Company

A Dutch firm, Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, has announced that it plans to build a $6,600,000 synthetic glycerine plant at its Pernis refinery, near Rotterdam, Netherlands. The company, an affiliate of Shell Oil Company, will employ the same process now used by Shell Chemical Corporation, New York. The Dutch unit is scheduled to go on stream sometime in 1957.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Association Meetings

This Week

Antibiotic Symposium, third annual, Department of Health, Education and Welfare auditorium, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual dinner meeting, Delmonico hotel, New York, November 3.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 2.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., November 5-9.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 1.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, Henry Hudson hotel, New York, November 2-4.

World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy, University of Arizona, Ariz., October 31-November 1; Phoenix Civic Center, Phoenix, Ariz., November 1-4.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, New York branch, Remington medal presentation dinner, Sheraton Astor hotel, New York, December 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Public Health Association, Kansas City, Mo., November 14-18.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association of the War Production Board and the National Production Authority, fall get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, November 10.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, fall luncheon meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 30.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 16-17.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting, winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 22.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

Northeastern Wood Preservation Council, joint meeting with Northeastern Wood Utilization Council, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn., November 17-18.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 9; annual dinner, Statler hotel, December 1.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, National Plastics Meeting, Brooklyn Law School, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 14-15.

Toilet Goods Association, Scientific Section, midwinter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, December 14.

Weed Society of America, first annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 4-6.

Nickel Diversion Announced By ODM During Nov.-Dec.

A total of 1,100,000 pounds a month of premium priced ferro-nickel and nickel ingots will be diverted in November and December to industry from scheduled shipments to the government, the Office of Defense Mobilization announced last week.

The metal being diverted will slightly more than offset an anticipated increase in defense-rated orders and is in addition to the 6,000,000 pounds already authorized for the two months. The additional quantity will make the amount available to non-rated consumers somewhat higher than in previous months. It will be offered by the producers at the price which would have been paid by the government.

Carl Bussow

Chemical Consultants Choose New President

Carl Bussow, of A. W. Dow, Inc., has been elected president of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, it was announced last week at the association's annual meeting in New York.

Election of the following officers was also announced:—Vice-president, Foster Dee Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc.; secretary, Earl D. Stewart, director of research for Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., and treasurer, William C. Bowden, secretary-treasurer of Ledoux & Co.

The following were elected councilors for three years:—Elliot A. Haller, president of Haller Testing Laboratories, Inc.; Joseph W. E. Harrisson, director, LaWall & Harrisson; Percy E. Landolt, Landolt & Whitney; James P. O'Donnell, of the James P. O'Donnell engineering firm, and Henry M. Shields, vice-president of Bull & Roberts, Inc.

Savery F. Coneybear, director of research for Colgate Palmolive Company, presented a talk on "How to Buy and Sell Consulting Services" in which he said, "The title selected by your association for me to speak to tonight is, in my opinion, an indication of a real advance in business thinking, in the field in which we

—Continued on page 59

Antibiotics Advances Topic Of Symposium November 2-4

New advances in the field of antibiotics will be reported by leading medical scientists at the third annual symposium on antibiotics to be held in Washington, November 2 through 4. The symposium will be sponsored by the Food and Drug Administration in collaboration with the journals *Antibiotics and Chemotherapy* and *Antibiotic Medicine*. Sessions will take place in the auditorium of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

A total of 149 papers are listed on the program. Twenty of these will be delivered by scientists from fifteen foreign countries, including Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, South Africa, Spain and Sweden.

A new pencillin, phenoxymethyl penicillin (penicillin V), will be detailed for

—Continued on page 60

Chemical Industry's Growth Means More Responsibility, SAACI Told

The staggering growth of the chemical industry and its steadily increasing impact on every phase of life and economy means increased responsibility for the men and women in that industry, John R. Hoover told the fourth chemical sales clinic of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry in New York last week. Mr. Hoover, president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and chairman of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, pointed out that the modern chemical industry, because of the economy-wide use of its products, exerts a powerful influence on our entire civilization. Because chemical technology developed largely since 1920, many long-established patterns have completely changed in such areas as defense, agriculture, food, shelter and health, he observed.

John R. Hoover

Explaining the new responsibilities of industry, Mr. Hoover stressed heavily the education problem in the United States and the need for immediate constructive action. "We don't have enough schools, we don't have enough teachers, we don't teach enough subjects. Our entire 'America of Tomorrow' is jeopardized," he said.

MCA to Be at White House Parley

The MCA chairman told the chemical salesman that his association will represent the chemical industry at the forthcoming White House Conference on Education, to be held the last week of November, and that Chemical Progress Week next year will stress industry-education cooperation in an effort to encourage more boys and girls toward careers in science.

Chemical and pharmaceutical research will bring about wide-ranging changes in our way of living in the next forty-five years, it was predicted by Dr. Henry B. Hass, president of the Sugar Research Foundation.

Pointing out that the use of synthetic diethylstilbestrol in the feeding of beef cattle has knocked off about 4 cents a pound from the price, Dr. Hass felt that this idea is "almost certain to be developed successfully for the other major farm animals used for meat production."

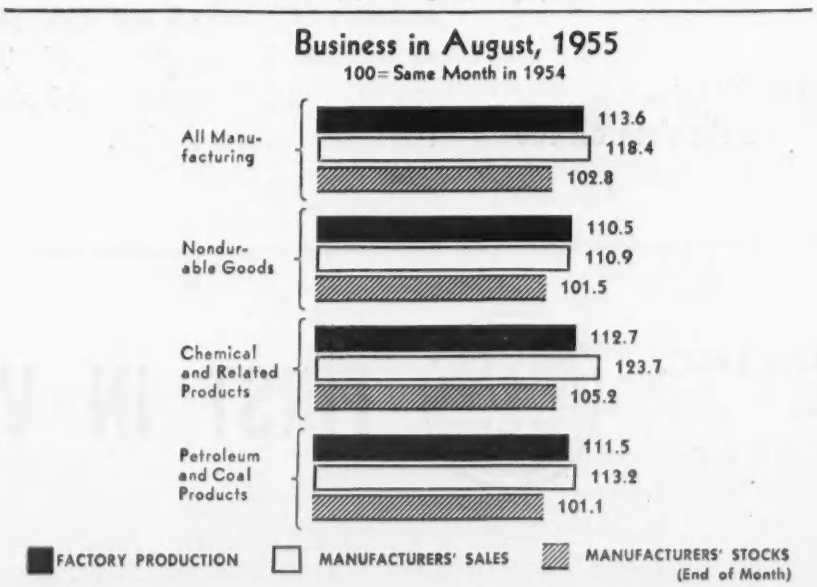
Before the end of the century, he went on, enough should be known about the action of enzymes to enable organic chemists to make cheap substitutes. He also forecast that increasing attention would be paid to the subject of geriatrics and that the common cold will come under control.

In the industrial chemical field, Dr. Hass said he expected some new plastics to come from sugar via glycerol or directly by reaction with the hydroxyl groups of sucrose itself. He also said that the rising expansion of paper manufacture from

—Continued on page 43

Industrial Reodorant Offered By Rhodia, Inc., for Tall Oil

Rhodia, Inc., New York, has developed a new industrial reodorant known as "Alamask TAL." Tests indicate this product to be very effective at 1 percent for overcoming the fatty type odors present in tall oil, the makers stated. It is claimed that the new "Alamask TAL" can be used in the direct processing of crude tall oil, masking the odors and allowing this material to be used in the preparation of sanitary, textile and specialty soaps. One of the characteristics of "Alamask TAL" is reportedly to provide odor control for tall oil throughout the processing cycles.



Nuclear Energy Is Seen Raising Living Standards

Nuclear power development is of worldwide interest since a raising of living standards will depend upon a cheap and abundant source of power, the National Industrial Conference Board's fourth annual conference on atomic energy in industry was told last week by Lord Citrine, chairman of the Central Electricity Authority of Great Britain.

It is difficult to forecast with accuracy the annual costs of the first nuclear stations, since they will depend upon many technical and economic factors. However, the cost of the Calder Hall station is expected to be £16,500,000 for an output of about 65 MW, derived from two gas-cooled graphite-moderated reactors. It has been calculated that a 150 MW power station of this type, operating at 80 percent load factor, would produce electricity at a gross cost of 0.76 penny per unit. This cost makes no allowance for the value of plutonium produced, but a reasonable guess at this figure reduces the unit cost to 0.65 penny. This compares favorably with the present average generating cost of 0.6 penny per unit for base-load coal-fired stations in England, Lord Citrine pointed out.

The present outlook for nuclear power costs in Britain is that the early nuclear power stations will probably produce elec-

—Continued on page 66

Rubber Chemists to Meet In Philadelphia Next Month

The first road tests on tires of man-made "natural" rubber, the effects of atomic radiation on rubber compounds, and a new rubber synthesized from scrap will be described at the 1955 fall meeting of the American Chemical Society's division of rubber chemistry, which will open in Philadelphia on Wednesday, November 2.

The development of permanent bright-colored rubber compositions, the exposure of rubber to punishing atmospheric conditions in various parts of the country, and the evaluation of the important factors in road testing of tires also will be reported in twenty-four technical papers scheduled for the three-day meeting.

Dr. R. P. Dinsmore, vice-president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, in charge of research and development, will receive the 1955 Charles Goodyear Medal at a banquet Thursday night, November 3. The medal is presented annually by the division of rubber chemistry in memory of Charles Goodyear, the discoverer of the vulcanization of rubber.

"Dinsmore—The Man and His Work."

—Continued on page 66

Union Carbide Elects Mason

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has elected Birny Mason, jr., secretary. Mr. Mason joined Union Carbide in 1922, and had been assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the corporation since 1954.

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FIRST IN VITAMINS

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 28 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. 40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., bbls. c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - .81
smaller lots lb. .81 .88
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb 45 - —
l.c.l., works lb 47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb 75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.53 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb 3.21 —
Chloroacetic, mono- purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib, dms., works. lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib, dms., works. lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207° C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —
Acid, desoxycholic, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 28
Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.80
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 .35
chys. lb. .19 —
dms. lb. 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb 2.94 —
1.70 s.g., chys lb 3.23 —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd E lb 37 43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, chys., extra c.l. works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb. .75 .95
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, chys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, chys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1885- —
w.w., dms lb. .2185- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - 29¼
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
2-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
		dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
		e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	p-	para
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
		ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
bots.	bottles			pt.	point
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
		gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade			reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub.	resublimed
CD	completely denatured			ret.	returnable
		imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included		
		indust.	industrial	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	S. E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	soln.	solution
		liq.	liquid	s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	mfrs.	manufacturers	syn.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	m-	meta	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons			tert-	tertiary
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	t.l.	truck loads
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tank wagons
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	n-	normal		
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
		neut.	neutral	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dl-	dextro-laevo	NF	National Formulary	w. w.	west
dist.	distilled			W.	warehouse
				whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

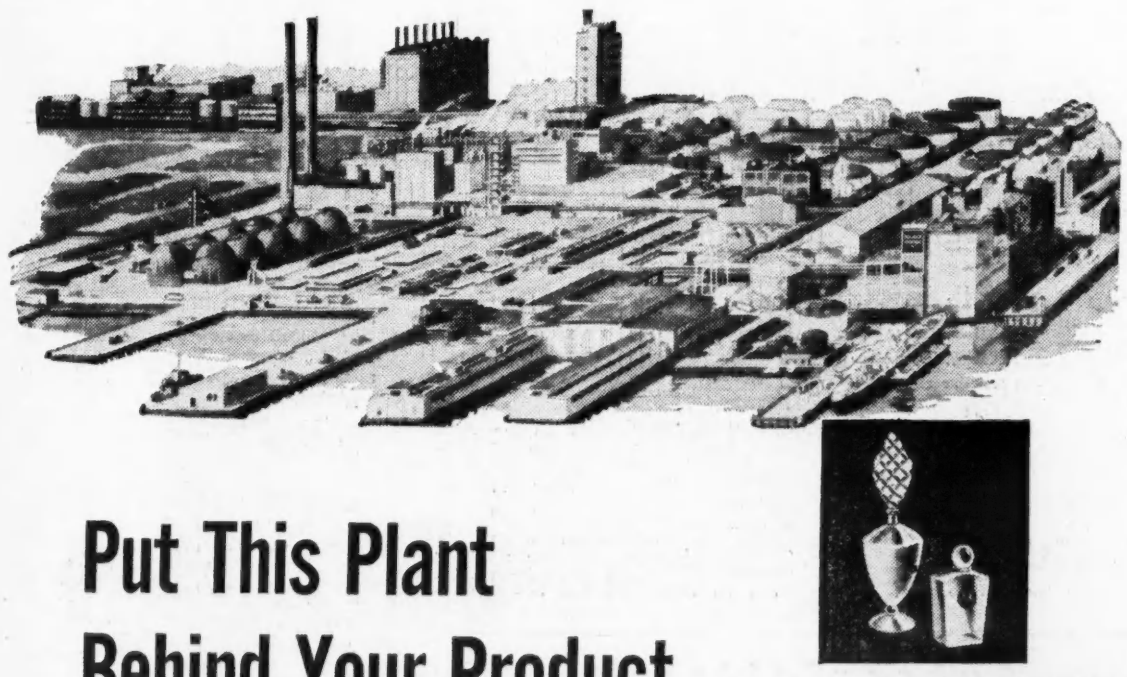
Acid, Nevile and Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be chys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be chys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be chys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% H_2SO_4, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .11¼ - .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14¾ - .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb .18 - .20
tanks lb .16 - —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb .20½ - .22½
tanks lb .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3 Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb .16½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb .17¾ - —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb .14¼ - .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., frt. alld, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, chys., c.l., frt. alld, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb .0950- .0975
tanks, works lb .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb .22 - —
tanks, works lb .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split)
S., bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l lb .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb .37 - —
l.c.l. lb .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb .53 - —

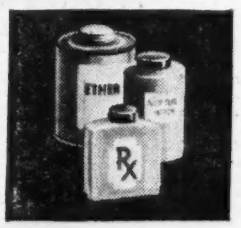
Acid, sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb .17¾ - .19¾
tanks lb .15¾ - —
s.d., dms lb .16¼ - .18¼
tanks lb .14¼ - —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb .14¾ - .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb .14¼ - .16¼
triple pressed, bgs lb .17 - .19
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.00 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.25 - —
c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys, extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .11¼ - .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14¾ - .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb .14¾ - .16¾
hydrogenated, bgs lb .13¾ - .15¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms. lb .95 - —

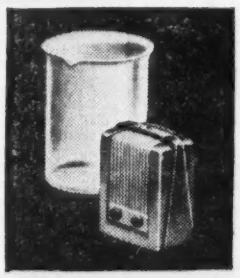
Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb .44½ - —
smaller lots lb .45 - —
100-lb. dms. lb .46 - —
small, dms. lb .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis lb 1.35 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms. c.l., works, lb .16
l.c.l., works lb .17½ - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb .47½ - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb .31 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15 00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls lb 3.00 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb 3.40 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l lb .65 .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb 1.80 - 1.85
powd., cryst., bbls lb 1.84 - 1.89
tech., cryst., bbls lb .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb .19¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .17¼ - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb .19 - —
tanks, works lb .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43½ - —
tanks, works lb .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb .70 - —
tanks, works lb .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb .47½ - .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .22½ - .23¼
tanks, works lb .19½ - —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb .73 - —
smaller lots lb .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb .58 - .82
smaller lots lb .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.15 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½ - .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .11½ - —



Put This Plant Behind Your Product

Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?





ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
BUTADIENE • ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

NEW YORK—NEW ENGLAND—MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICALS SALES CORP.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678 • CLEVELAND—CHERRY 1-6140

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Metnylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.53
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¼
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-TerpineoD.
Alphatocopherol (see a-TocopherolD.
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .053
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500 - —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .10 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½ - —
standard grade, dms lb. .45½ - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra, fine, dms lb. 1.05½ - —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambregris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .99
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton. 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton. 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 400.00 - —

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .30 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton. 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton. 70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 82.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Introducing

3 NEW ALKATERGES

compare these new versatile

SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

Compare the physical properties of these new additions to the CSC family.

Physical Properties	Alkaterge C	Alkaterge A	Alkaterge E	Alkaterge T
Color, Gardner (1933)	15	7	7	7
Solidification Point, °C	−40	−41	−50	59
Specific Gravity @ 20/20°C	—	0.885	0.926	—
Specific Gravity @ 25/25°C	0.925	0.883	0.924	—
Wt. per US Gallon @ 68°F, lbs.	7.71	7.37	7.72	—
Coefficient of Expansion, per 1°F	0.00067	0.00061	0.0043	—
Refractive Index, n_D @ 25°C	—	1.4631	1.4738	—
Viscosity:				
Saybolt Universal @ 100°F. sec.	—	79.9	299	—
Centistokes @ 100°F.	71*	14.5	62	—
Interfacial Tension Against Water, dynes/cm:				
0.1% solution in mineral oil	2	24.6	18.1	1.8
1% in m.o. against sat. ag. sol'n.	—	10.5	3.7	—
Surface Tension, sat. ag. sol'n. dynes/cm	42	37.6	37.8	30.4
Flash Point, Cleveland Open Cup, °F.	400	325	395	None
Solubility, ml/100 ml:				
In Water	0.005	0.005	0.4	0.01
Water in product	—	3.8	2.56	—

*at 96°F

Now, Commercial Solvents offers three new surface-active agents that are closely related to ALKATERGE-C. Because of the latter's proven industrial usefulness, demand exceeds supply. Production facilities are being expanded. Many of CSC's customers have found that ALKATERGE-A,-E, or-T do equally well or better in many of the jobs formerly accomplished by ALKATERGE-C. While they differ somewhat in individual properties, they should prove useful as auxiliary emulsification agents, antifoam agents, dispersing agents, spreading agents, pigment-grinding assistants, acid acceptors and in numerous other applications. Test all or any of these three new alkaterges for yourself. For complete information and a sample, write to Market Development Department, CSC, 260 Madison Ave., N.Y.16, N.Y.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS

260 MADISON AVENUE **CORPORATION** NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Ammonium Persulfate—Benzoyl Peroxide

Ammonium persulfate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs ... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works ... lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ..... ton.42.00 -45.00
Oct.-Dec. shipt ..... ton.41.00 -44.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.42.00 -46.00
Oct.-Dec. shipt. ..... ton.41.00 -45.00
purif., dms., works ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis. ton.300.00 - —
tanks frt. alld. 100% basis ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works .... lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 1.90
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld .... lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —

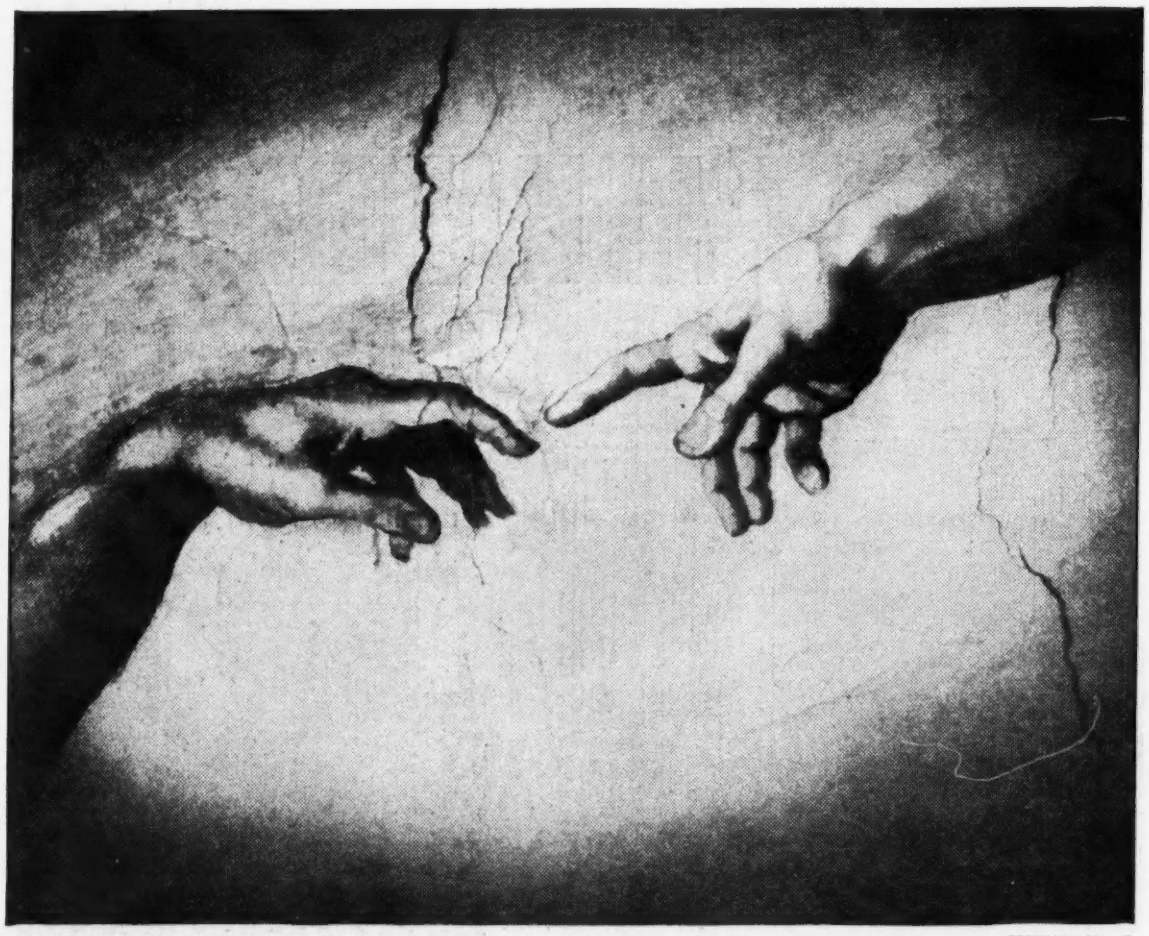
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dl-basic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms ..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Aconol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP bots ..... lb. 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .74 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .60 - .70

Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .60½- .65½
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .64 - .65
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins ..... oz. 4.50 - 6.00

l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots. . kilo.74.00 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines . ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines . ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines . ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines . ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines . ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines . ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines . ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines . ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines . ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines . ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines . ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines . ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
select, 270°-295°F., fusing pt. bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300° - 330° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots ..... oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs . lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.73 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works . ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works . . . . . ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald . lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ..... ton.190.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald . . ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld . lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works . . . . ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines . . ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ..... ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis . . ton.45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ..... ton.65.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines . ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse . . ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse . . ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse . . ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse . . . . ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works . . . . lb. .22 - .23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms ..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma . . unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma . . unit-lb. .007 - .0075
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis . lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms. ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district . . gal. .36 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district . . . . . gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . . . gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas . . . . . gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio . . . . . gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo . . . . . gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district . . gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district . . . . gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. . . . gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio . . . . gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .30
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area . lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works . lb. .98 - 1.08



DETAIL FROM THE CREATION OF MAN BY MICHELANGELO BETTMAN ARCHIVE

Quality Makes the Difference

Care and control mean quality in OLEIC ACIDS. Counter-current hydrolizers — passage through modern continuous-process stills of stainless steels — hydraulic presses to prevent formation of undesirable esters — these are the necessary units which A. Gross & Company uses to produce RED OILS light in color, extremely stable, free from trace metals. These are the things that a buyer of fatty acids should look for in his purchase.

Send for our new catalog "Fatty Acids In Modern Industry" for further information.

DISTILLED RED OIL (OLEIC ACID)

	GROCO 8	GROCO 2
Titre	8° — 10°C.	3°C. max.
Cloud Point	46° — 49°F.	38°F. max.
Color 1" Lovibond Red	2 max.	2 max.
Color 1" Lovibond Yellow	15 max.	15 max.
Unsaponifiable	1.5% max.	1.5% max.
Saponification Value	198 — 203	198 — 203
Acid Value	197 — 202	197 — 202
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	99 min.	99 min.
Iodine Value (WIJS)	93 max.	96 max.
Refractive Index 50° C. (Average)	1.4495	1.4505

A. GROSS & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1837

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J. • DISTRIBUTORS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

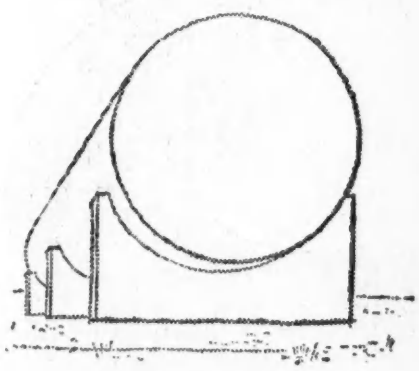
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, U.S.P., f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd. jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
es., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse, lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 —
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton. 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton. 140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 5.75 - —
high-grade, ungrounded, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - 17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18¼
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.15 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton. 65.00 - —
Los Angeles ton. 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton. 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
Borax, tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs. c.l., works ton. 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 119.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi. ton. 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi. ton. 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 51.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 103.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt., American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .05 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. 10¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —

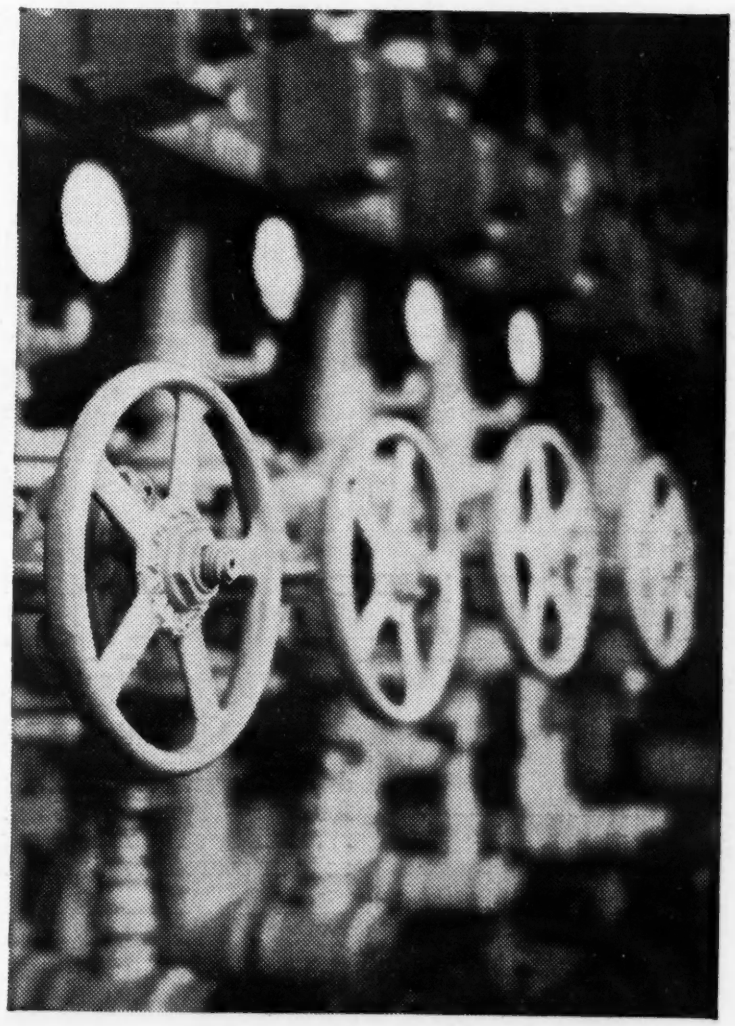


acetaldehyde—
pharmaceutical raw material
denaturant
chemical intermediate

crotonaldehyde—
denaturant
chemical intermediate
specialty solvent

n-butyraldehyde—
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate
pharmaceutical intermediate

isobutyraldehyde—
pharmaceutical intermediate
resin raw material
chemical raw material



Eastman

aldehydes

For samples and information about Eastman aldehydes and other Eastman industrial chemicals, call our nearest sales office or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
a subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Building; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Building; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Butyraldehyde—Charcoal

Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.80 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, drums., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton. 134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton. 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 39.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton. 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 79.00 - —
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 84.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 89.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat. USP powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - —
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .18½- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .13¾
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.88 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.65 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 2.90 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.25 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd. gram. .38 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works. million units. .12 - —
Microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd. million units. .26 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .25 - .25½
New Zealand, same basis lb. .26½- .27½
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .16 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .18 - .22
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .17 - —
Corinje, bls lb. .17 - .19
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton. 130.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .29 - —
Indian, bgs. .16 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 72.00 -75.00
40-lb. paper bgs., same basis. ton. 76.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 51.50 —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 26.00 - —

more than

million people use BARNETT'S natural carotene every day!

Barnett's Carotene brings natural color and extra nutrition to the tables of more than twenty million Americans every day in the year... The first readily soluble carotene suitable for margarine, shortening and other delicate food products ... Used by some of the biggest companies in the food industry as their source of natural yellow and vitamin A.

CONSIDER THESE EIGHT ADVANTAGES

NATURAL YELLOW COLOR Barnett's Carotene is extracted from carrots by a patented process. It provides a natural hue (more yellow and less red).

EXTRA VITAMIN POTENCY Biological assays by the accepted USP procedures show that Barnett's Carotene has more vitamin A potency than we claim.

MORE SOLUBLE Barnett's Carotene has greater solubility — an important factor in uniform distribution of color and time-saving processing.

DIFFERENT FORMS Offered as Carotene Crystals and as Carotene in Oil of various potencies. Microcrystalline Carotene in Oil (particularly adapted for use in margarine and shortening) is covered by U. S. Patent No. 2,477,928.

STABILITY Barnett's Carotene does not affect the storage quality of food . . . Does not impair its flavor or odor. The highest purity and uniformity assure stability.

WIDE COMMERCIAL ACCEPTANCE Used by many leading food processors (margarine, shortening, bakery and dairy products).

COMPETITIVELY PRICED Increased production and improved extraction processes made recent price reductions possible . . . The lowest ever offered on high quality natural carotene.

PACKAGED TO ORDER Advise us as to your requirements and Barnett's Carotene will be conveniently packaged to suit your needs.

WRITE TODAY FOR REDUCED PRICES, SAMPLES AND INFORMATION ON THE USE OF BARNETT'S NATURAL CAROTENE

BARNETT Laboratories INC.
6256 CHERRY AVENUE • LONG BEACH 5, CALIFORNIA

B L Barnett's Carotene is Natural Carotene

Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
70% dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., etns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. etns. c.l. works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
-8% pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14% dms. works lb. 6.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75% dms. works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp. 60%, tins 100% basis. lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .63 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. .86 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, long ton. 42.00 - 45.00
lump bulk, Atl. port, long ton. 27.00 - 30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
t.c.l. Georgia works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 - 14.50
t.c.l. ton. 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l. ex dock net ton. 30.00 - —
t.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 - 62.00
Clove, madagascar, bgs lb. .42 - —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .46 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E 100% basis lb .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).

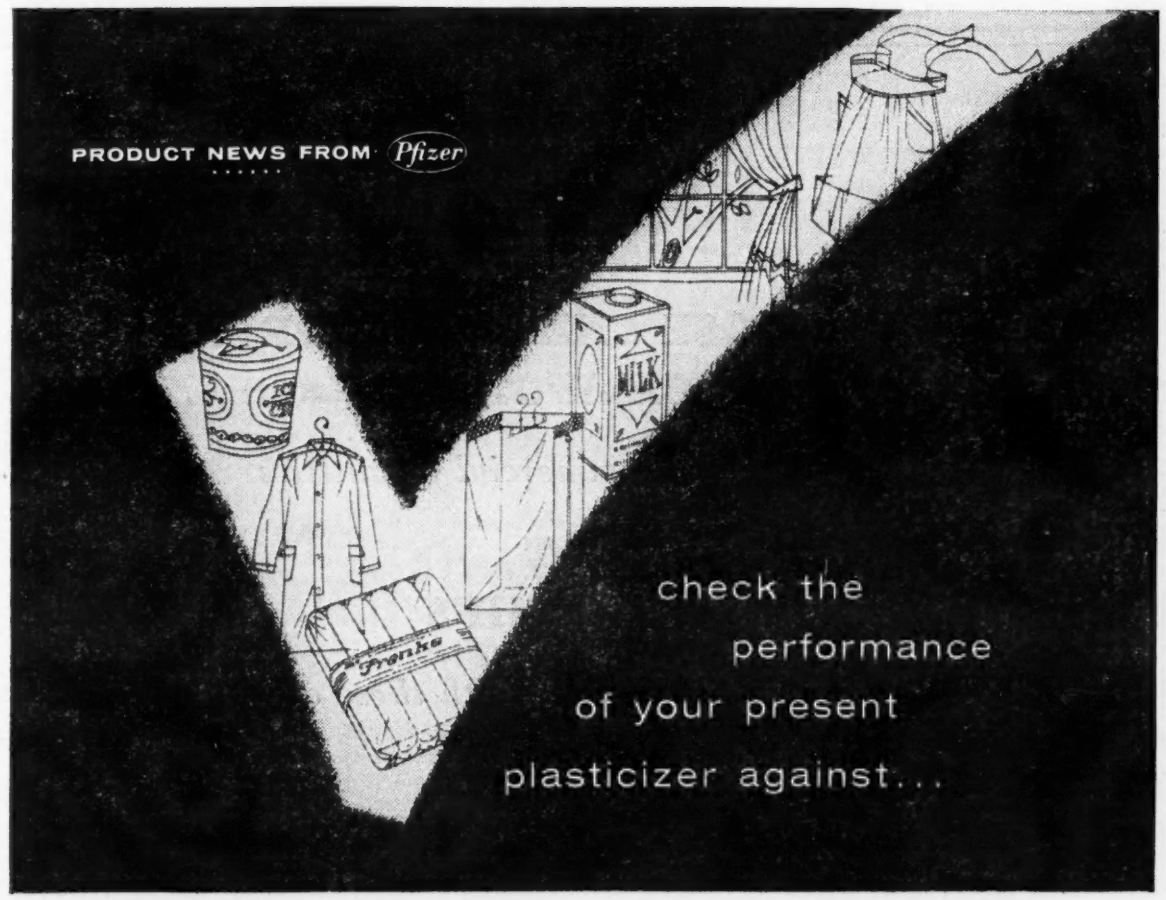
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt, alld. lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .253 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2650- .32
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97.99% kgs. ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —

Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa, butter, bgs lb. .55 - .60
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 53%, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .3625- —
t.c.l., works lb. .3775- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .48 - .48½
cryst., bbls., works lb. .32¾- .33¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .55½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .43 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —

Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. 45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .57 - .61½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .69½- .83½
90% USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .61½- .67½
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .55¼- .65¼
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½ —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .2180- —
cryst., 99% bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 15.40 - 17.90
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 24.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 32.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 33.25 - 36.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f ton. 159.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb. 154.00 - —
Coriander seed, Morocean, bgs lb. .11½- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.08 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride)
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram 3.50 3.53



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Cottonseed Meal—2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-Dichlorodiphenylmethane

Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis...ton 52.50 - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. .....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln. 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.... gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis..... gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys . lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works.....lb. .528 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis... lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .145 - —
tanks same basis..... lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald .. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
o-Cresol, 29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis- .....lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
Turkish, bgs .....lb. .12½ - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works. ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .72 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis....lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis....lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works .....lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works ..... cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .46½ - .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis ...lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis... lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .38½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works..ton. 53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works..ton. 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works..ton. 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works..ton. 69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls..... lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls....lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl. bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 8.99 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.88 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, imported, bgs.....lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. .....lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots..... lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .28¾ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .28¾ - —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis..... lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots .lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works, dlvd..... lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works .....lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld.....lb 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .19¼ - —
tanks works .....lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works..lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .31¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .28¼ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works.lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd E .....lb. .26¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot .....kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots..... gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .35 - .38
Stearate, dms., ton lots.....lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works .....lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk..gram. .063 - .07
Sulphate, bulk .....gram. .063 - .07
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms..lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms.....lb. 1.09 - —

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Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .09½- —
nat., bgs lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl antaranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58¼
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse gal. .64 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
lots lb. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots lb. .51 - .52
smaller lots lb. —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65 -17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65 -17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60 -22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90 - 7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30 - 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60 -22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15 -11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30 - 4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65 -16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65 -16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50 -10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60 -20.05
No. 5	lb.	3.25 - 3.70
No. 17	lb.	10.50 -10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55 -24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00 -15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10 - 3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50 -10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20 -24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00 -17.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Violet,, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50 -10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50 -10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05 -13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	- —
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	- —
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	- —
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	- —
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.29	- —
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	- —
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	- —
151 Orange AD	lb.	.67	- —
161 Orange RR	lb.	.80	- —
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.18	- —
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25	- —
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	- —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc,	lb.	1.03	- —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc,	lb.	.91	- —
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.95	- —
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	- —
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.92	- —
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.08	- —
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.16	- —
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62	- —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.44	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.

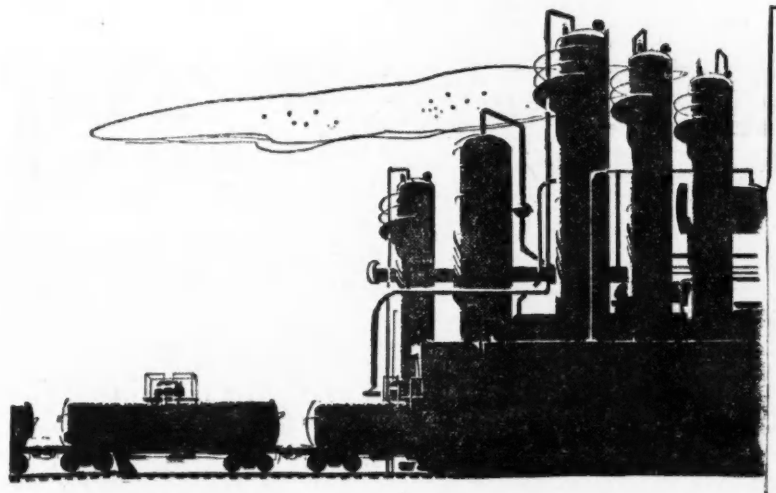
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	- —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.43	- —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.80	- —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	- —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11	- —
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.20	- —
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	- —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	- —
419 Red FC	lb.	1.23	- —
420 Brown M	lb.	1.19	- —
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	- —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65	- —
561 Brown B	lb.	2.45	- —
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	- —
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.87	- —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.08	- —
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	- —
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	- —
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.95	- —
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.24	- —
657 Green V	lb.	2.31	- —
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	- —
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.05	- —
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.68	- —
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	- —
698 Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	- —
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	- —
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	3.06	- —
749 Red BX	lb.	4.76	- —
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	- —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.48	- —
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	.87	- —
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	- —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	- —
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	- —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	- —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.99	- —
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	- —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	- —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	- —
1101 Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.10	- —
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	- —
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	3.94	- —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.48	- —
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	- —
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94	- —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	- —
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	2.54	- —
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.83	- —
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.76	- —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.07	- —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.10	- —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.44	- —
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.03	- —

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	- —
Z2R	lb.	1.07	- —
Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	- —
ZSD	lb.	3.03	- —
ZHH	lb.	4.61	- —
ZMM	lb.	6.52	- —



JEFFERSON Mono Di Tri ETHANOLAMINE

Jefferson Ethanolamines are made to highest quality standards to help improve your products and processes. They are now providing superior results in a wide variety of industrial applications . . . to name a few:

- Gas treating—H_2S and CO_2 removal
- Corrosion inhibition
- Textile intermediates and softeners
- Detergents
- Cosmetic and toilet goods
- Emulsifying soaps in waxes, polishes and coatings
- Pharmaceuticals
- Rubber chemicals

Perhaps Jefferson ethanolamines can help to improve your processes and products, too. Available in tank cars, tank wagons and 55-gallon drums—or in samples upon request. Our technical service staff will gladly assist you in developing the most profitable applications. Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.

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Polyethylene Glycols

Briefs

from Recent Literature

Ethanolamine

Efficacious ink removers may be prepared for general use by incorporating a polyethylene-glycol base with an ink solubilizing or decolorizing material such as the triethanolamine and oxalic acid salt having only one free or unneutralized carboxyl group; i.e., the triethanolamine acid oxalate.

Dyeing of cellulose acetate or other esters of cellulose textile materials with indigoid vat dyestuffs, giving textile materials fast to light, to acid fading and substantially free from crocking, may be done by impregnating a dried dyestuff material with an aqueous solution of sodium sulfoxylate formaldehyde and 5-10% by weight of diethanolamine.

A compound of triethanolamine and a dibasic acid combined with a triethanolamine fatty-acid salt provides an improved antistatic composition. Artificial staple fibers treated with it can be carded and spun without generation of static electricity. The dibasic acid salt is incorporated in amounts ranging from 0.5 to 2 parts for each part of fatty acid salt. This mixture is applied as an aqueous solution in such a manner that the fibers retain 0.5 to 1.5% of its weight of the alkanolamine-dibasic acid salt.

Sulfides present a costly problem in the corrosion of ferrous metals in oil wells. A means is now at hand to reduce corrosive action by removing the sulfides from solution. The mixture, into corrosive liquids, of the fatty-acid derivative of an alkanolamine provides good protection. In laboratory testing, mild steel coupons were exposed to a 50-50 mixture of crude oil and brine. Corrosion rates of the coupons in the untreated mixture were compared with coupons in the same mixture which had been treated with 0.005 to 0.01 volume % of various fatty triethanolamine derivatives. Reduction in corrosion rates of 85% to 99% was achieved.

These developments are abstracted from recent publications or U. S. patents. They may suggest applications of Ethanolamine in your products or processes. Permission to practice inventions covered by unexpired patents can be given only by the owners thereof.

Jefferson's products are offered with the understanding that the user will make his own tests to determine their suitability for his purposes.

Dyes, Coaltar—Formaldehyde

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd
- Oil blue ZN ..... lb. 8.02 - —
- ZV ..... lb. 4.95 - —
- 1078 Alizarine Cyanine Green base Z ... lb. 6.13 - —
- Oilorange ZMG ..... lb. 1.32 - —
- Oil, orange ZMG ..... lb. 1.32 - —
- Oil red Z-1700 ..... lb. 1.49 - —
- Oil Scarlet ZLB ..... lb. 1.44 - —
- 1080 Oil violet Z ..... lb. 6.81 - —
- 1073 Oil violet ZIRS ... lb. 6.13 - —
- Oil Yellow ZG ..... lb. 6.33 - —
- 800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
- Black ZRB ..... lb. 2.95 - —
- Brown ZG ..... lb. 5.30 - —
- Orange ZR ..... lb. 5.87 - —
- Red ZB ..... lb. 6.41 - —
- Yellow ZR ..... lb. 4.62 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls..... lb. 1.05 - 1.08
- tanners bbls. ..... lb .06 - .06½

Elm bark, grinding, bls..... lb. .30 - .32
- powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .45 - —
- select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.50 - 44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —

Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .93 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .75 - —
- Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —

Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .45 - .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, crvst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ... lb 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —
- Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —

Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .14¼ - —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¼ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .14½ - —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½ - —
- syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .13¼ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¼ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½ - —

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .59 - —
- tanks, dlvd..... lb. .56 - —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd ..lb. .36 - —
- t.l., dlvd..... lb. .37 - —
- tanks, dlvd..... lb. .34 - —

Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - .43
- l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .43 - .45

Butyrate, works ..... lb .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
- smaller lots, works ... lb. .72 - .80
- vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
- smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81

Chloride, tech., cyl., works..... .20 - .22
- dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
- tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —

Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ -
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —

Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.71 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .42½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40½ - —
- indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .10 - —

Ether, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .27 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
- ½-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.11 - —
- ¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.21 - —

Ethyl ether, indust., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .13 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .10 - —

Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works..... lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .50 - —
- tanks, dlvd..... lb. .47 - —

N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls..... lb. .38 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono. Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .52 - —
- tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .50 - —

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.... lb. .19½ - .20¼
- l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½ - .21¼
- tanks ..... lb. .18½ - —

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
- l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12¼ - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
- Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.

Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16½ - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —

Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .19½ - —

Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½ - —

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½ - —

Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½ - —

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —

Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .24½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½ - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —

Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots .. lb. 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots ..... lb 7.35 - 7.40

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms..... lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls..... lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 15.30 - —
- Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..... lb. .17 - —
- Czech, medium, bgs..... lb. .09½ - —
- Indian, light, bgs..... lb. .12 - .12½
- Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .09½ - —

Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs..... lb. .08½ - .09
- Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .08½ - .09

Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾ - —
- soln., USP IX, cbys..... lb. .16 - —
- djns. ..... lb. .17 - —
- Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 - 14.00
- Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
- l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
- indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
- l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
- 42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
- sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
- USP, cryst., dms., works ... lb. 07½ - .09
- Citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
- Hydrophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb 3.45 - —
- Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
- Oxalate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .35 - .37
- Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
- Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
- Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt, alld lb. .29½ - —
- Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
- t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .38 - 42
- Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
- l.c.l., works ..... ton 34.75 - 40.75
- lb. .37 - —

Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
- green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
- Oxalate, fine gran., dms... lb. .25½ - .28½

Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 34.50 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
- bbls., c.l., works ..... ton 40.00 - —
- bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 27.00 - —
- USP cryst., bbls., dms..... lb 09½ - .10

Fir, balsam, Canada, cns..... gal. 32.00 - —
- Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 4.00 - —

Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area..ton. 154.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area..ton. 150.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675 - —
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .072 - .0725
- tanks, dlvd..... lb. .04 - —
- Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
- tanks, dlvd..... lb. .043 - —
- Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .0375 - —
- Zone 2, tanks, dlvd..... lb. .04 - —

3-METHOXY BUTANOL

goes commercial!

First in a series of new aldol products to be supplied in large continuous volume from the new Celanese Aldoling Unit

Full scale production of 3-methoxy butanol is of immediate significant value to industry. For instance:

In Celanese 3-Methoxy Butanol, the lacquer industry gains a superior high boiling point solvent, with slow evaporating rate, high solvent power and high diluent tolerance. For heavy duty brake fluids, our 3-Methoxy Butanol is an excellent coupling agent. It's an intermediate in the production of phthalate and phosphate plasticizers . . . 2, 4 D herbicides . . . urea- and melamine-formaldehyde resins. It is a film forming additive in PVA emulsions . . . an extraction solvent in pharmaceutical manufacture.

Want to investigate this aldol product . . . or others† we plan to produce? Drop us a line or ask your Celanese representative to give you the facts.

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 566-J 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16.

†1, 3 – Butylene Glycol, for instance . . . or Methyl Isopropenyl Ketone.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.60	.61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	-21.75
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.50	-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.50	-18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point	ton.	4.50	- 5.00
Furan, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb	.33	—
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
dlvd. W	lb.	.13	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.45½	—
No. 3, bbls l.c.l	lb.	.43½	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.53	—
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.64	—
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.71	—
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.74	—
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.81	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.17	.20
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.23
powd. bbls., bxs	lb.	.23	.24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	4.50	- 4.80
standard, cns., dms.	lb.	4.20	—
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	3.90	—
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots.	lb.	4.00	- 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	6.00	-10.25
Root, African, bls	lb.	.37	—
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.38	—
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.55	—
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.54	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.36	—
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).			
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
104 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17	—
131 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
191 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.21	—
222 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.22	—
packers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
65 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.15	—
115 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
135 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	40	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	—
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks,	lb.	.22	Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks	lb.	.20	Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
powd., bxs	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	- .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	- .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	- .24¼
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- .09½
not all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.09	- .09¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07⅝	- .07¾
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10	—
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	6.20	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.38	—
16-30%, bbls. same basis	lb.	.39	—
31-45%, bbls. same basis.	lb	.40	—
45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.43	—
50% bbls same basis	lb	.48	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

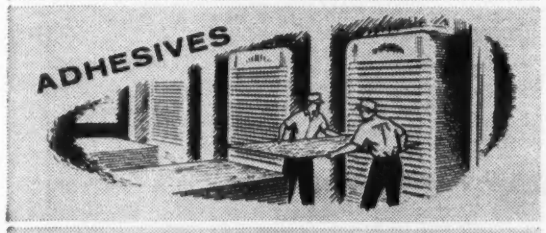
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, dms., bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.39¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40¼	—
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.60	—
Paris (see Paris green)			
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works.	lb.	3.95	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	3.50	—
water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	—
Pigment B, kegs	lb.	1.35	—
paste, kegs	lb.	.38	—
Grindelia robusta herb. bls	lb.	.38	.40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10	- 2.15
liq., cbys., dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).			
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .23
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	.27	- .28
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.38	- .42
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.23	—
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.18½	.20
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.16½	.18
Manila C, bgs	lb.	.42	- .44
CBB, bgs	lb.	.37	Nom.
DBB, bgs	lb.	.33	- .35
DK, bgs	lb.	No Stocks	
dust, bgs	lb.	.14	- .16
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	.23	- .25
WS, bgs	lb.	.34	- .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.24	- .26
nubs, bgs	lb.	.34	- .36
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
sorts, bgs	lb.	.22	—
Gum, copal, Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
nubs, bgs	lb.	.39	- .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs	lb.	.27	- .29
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .17½
E, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .15½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08	- .09
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	- .16
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11	- .13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11	- .13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14½	- .15½
nubs, bgs	lb.	.17½	- .19½
Siam, cs.	lb.	.38	—
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.45	- .48
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.29	- .30
No. 3 bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .17
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
Ester, gum-rosin type dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill. Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14½	- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- .50
tech. grade, bgs., c.l	lb.	.32	—
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.55	—
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	—
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.23	.30
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.38	.40
Opium (see O).			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.15	- .20
tears, cs.	lb	22	30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			

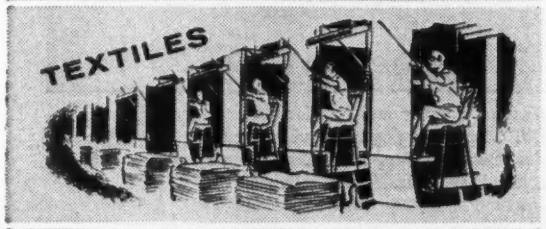
Gum, tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
No. 2, cs	lb	2.55	2.60
No. 3, cs	lb	1.75	1.80
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs. trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C	ton	29.30	—
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis	ton.	19.00	—
works, N. Y. C.	ton	16.00	—
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C.	ton	55.00	—
ex warehouse	ton.	60.00	-62.00

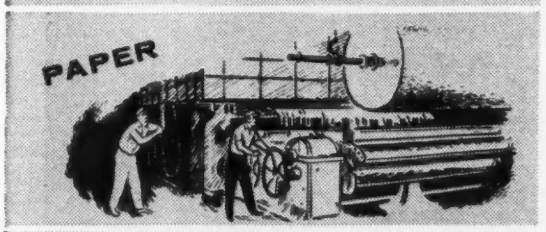
H

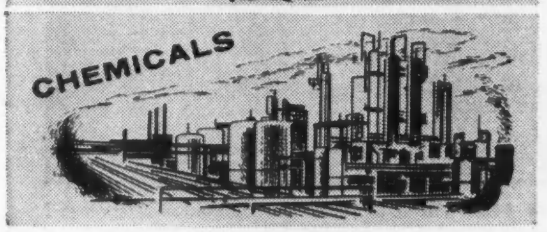
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb	.28	.32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	4.10	- 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70	- .75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No 3, bbls. t.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No 4, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No 5, bbls. t.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
paste No 1 bbls. t.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works	lb	50.00	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.98	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			

Heyden FORMALDEHYDE helps in Industry's BIG JOBS...









It is interesting to note that further growth is predicted for the major products made from Formaldehyde. This applies, for instance, to phenolic molding and laminating resins—urea and melamine resins for textiles, paper and plywood—and various organic chemicals.

Heyden Formaldehyde is helping in this growth, as it has right from the original development of these products. Experience, gained through this long association with customer problems, has enabled Heyden to meet the most exacting needs of each use. As new applications arise, Formaldehyde with the proper specifications will be available from Heyden.

Both methanol-inhibited (N.F.) and methanol-free forms of Formaldehyde are supplied by Heyden. If this chemical is one of your raw materials, why not discuss your requirements with the Heyden sales office nearest you.

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HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

PARAFORMALDEHYDE

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Chicago • Cincinnati • Detroit • Philadelphia • Providence • San Francisco

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Benzaldehyde • Benzoic Acids • Benzyl Chloride • Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid • Chlorotoluenes • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Guaiacols
Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Sodium Benzoate • Sodium Formate

Hexamethylenetetramine—Lime Salts

Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 41½- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
t.c.l. works lb .35 —
tanks works lb .33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb 1 75 —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works lb 71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 14 00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb-44.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 -85 00
1 5 kilo lots, works kilo 90 00 -95 00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 3.30
85% ret dms., same basis lb. 1.35 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, ens lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .52 —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .35 —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .27 —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, ens lb. 5.10 - 5.85
b-Ionone, es lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb.10.00 -10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, ens lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, ens lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, ens lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, ens lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. lb. .15½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - .15½
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs. lc. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs. lc. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1175- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .11½- .12
Portuguese, bls lb. .11 - —
Turkey, bls lb. .25 - —
Yugoslavia, bls lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
t.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic, sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic Carbonate).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15½- —
St. Louis lb. .1530- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex wnse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1620- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1670- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb. dms., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .43¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., cl., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .19
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- .19
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .20
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17¼
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16¼
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicktime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).

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MULTICOLOR APPEAL—More than 1,000,000 square feet of exterior and interior surfaces of the new Beverly Hilton Hotel in Beverly Hills, Calif. have been decorated with single-spray applications of multicolor lacquer. Based on Hercules® nitrocellulose, multicolor lacquers are gaining increasing acceptance as a fast-drying, economical, and durable decorative finish.

A PRODUCTION LINE PROBLEM; excessive foam can destroy quality control in the manufacture of paper, synthetic rubber, and other products. A 2¼ pound brick of convenient, easy-to-handle Hercules® Defoamer 4, however, can make as much as 40 gallons of highly effective foam control solution. Send for free testing sample.

A NEW SOURCE OF SUPPLY for acetone has been created by Hercules' Gibbstown, N. J. oxychemical plant. From photographic film to nail polish, from paints and lacquers to acetate rayon, acetone plays a vital production role as a solvent.

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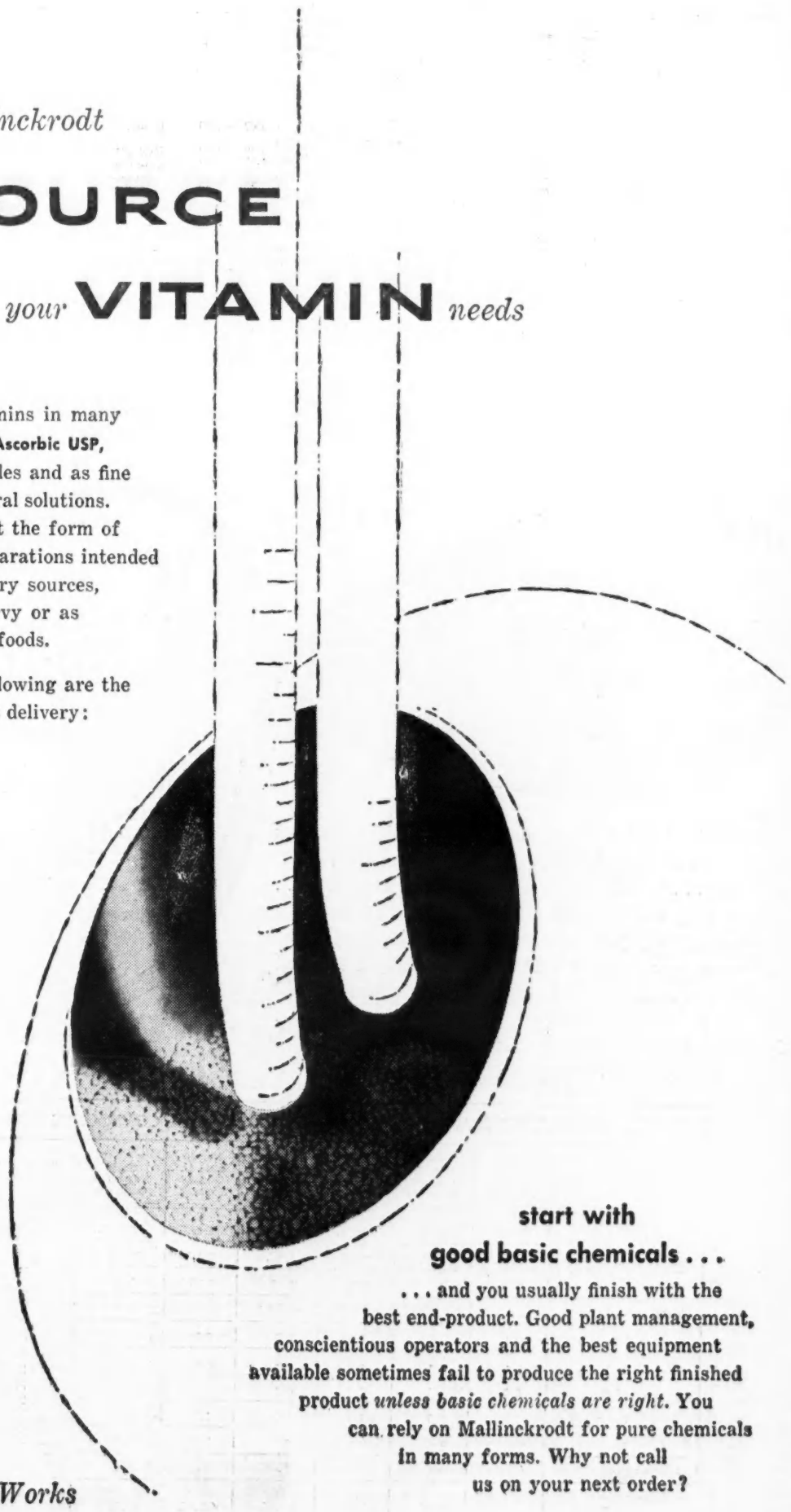
Thiamine Hydrochloride USP
Thiamine Hydrochloride USP Special (for Parenteral Solutions)
Thiamine Mononitrate USP
Acid Ascorbic USP Powder
Acid Ascorbic USP Granular
Acid Ascorbic USP Fine Granular
Acid Ascorbic USP Special (for Parenteral Solutions)
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Niacin USP
Niacinamide USP
Riboflavin USP
Vitamin B_{12} Solids (for Oral Preparations)
Vitamin B_{12} Solids—Soluble (for Oral Preparations)
Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration of, with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic
Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration of, with Mannitol
Vitamin B_{12} USP Crystalline
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory



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Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs. works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.20 - 8.00
ex lignaloe wood oil dms lb 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 50-92% dms lb 6.15 - 7.95
96-98% dms lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain bots lb 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms works lb 1.58 - —
99% tech. dealers dms. dlvd., lb 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.65.00 Nom.
extracted 36% bulk same basis ton.60.00 -61.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .85 - 1.12½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.13½
Chloride CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd., lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., works. lb.14.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .90 - .90½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91½- 96
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate dms lb 1.60 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .75 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 1.85 - 2.25
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. No sales.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .14 .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb 1.30 - 1.37
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, bbls., works. lb. .10 - .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.97.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton.93.50 - —
dms., works ton.101.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq. 4.35% Mn. dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate liq. 6% Mn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms. lb. .24 - —
precip 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.58.00 - —
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .33½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .04 .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd. fib dms. lb 6.54 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP fib. dms lb 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb 7.72 —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask. 280.00 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol)
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. 70 —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. 45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms cs frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).

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larger production
and higher quality
MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

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NEW PLANT FACILITIES provide industry with more types and volume of magnesia compounds . . . used as fillers, extenders . . . for conditioning, chemical or physical agents . . . and for many other purposes in a wide range of products. Continuing twenty years of high-quality chemical production from superlative Michigan natural brines, Michigan Chemical Corporation can now supply your added requirements for the best in magnesia compounds . . . whether your business is textiles, rubber, chemicals, refractories, insulation, ceramics or fertilizer blending.

TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. IX SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
AL_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

MC **

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Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works..lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .95
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Chloroform, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, works..lb. .12½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .52 - —
Cinnamate, cns..lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .36 - —
tanks, works..lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. 11 - —
Formate, refd., dms..lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots..lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms..lb. 5.10 - 5.85
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va., lb. .36½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline, chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots..lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
tanks, works..lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .11¼ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼ - .11½
New York..gal. .12½ - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .08½ - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. 28 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline)
Monoethylortho-toluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. same basis..lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Morphine, cns..oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns..oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns..oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns..oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns..oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .52¾ - —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11½ - .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices
English, yellow, bgs..lb. .13 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs..lb. .09½ - —
yellow, bgs..lb. .11½ - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock..ton. 58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock..ton. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock..ton. 55.00 - 56.00
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .10 - .10¼

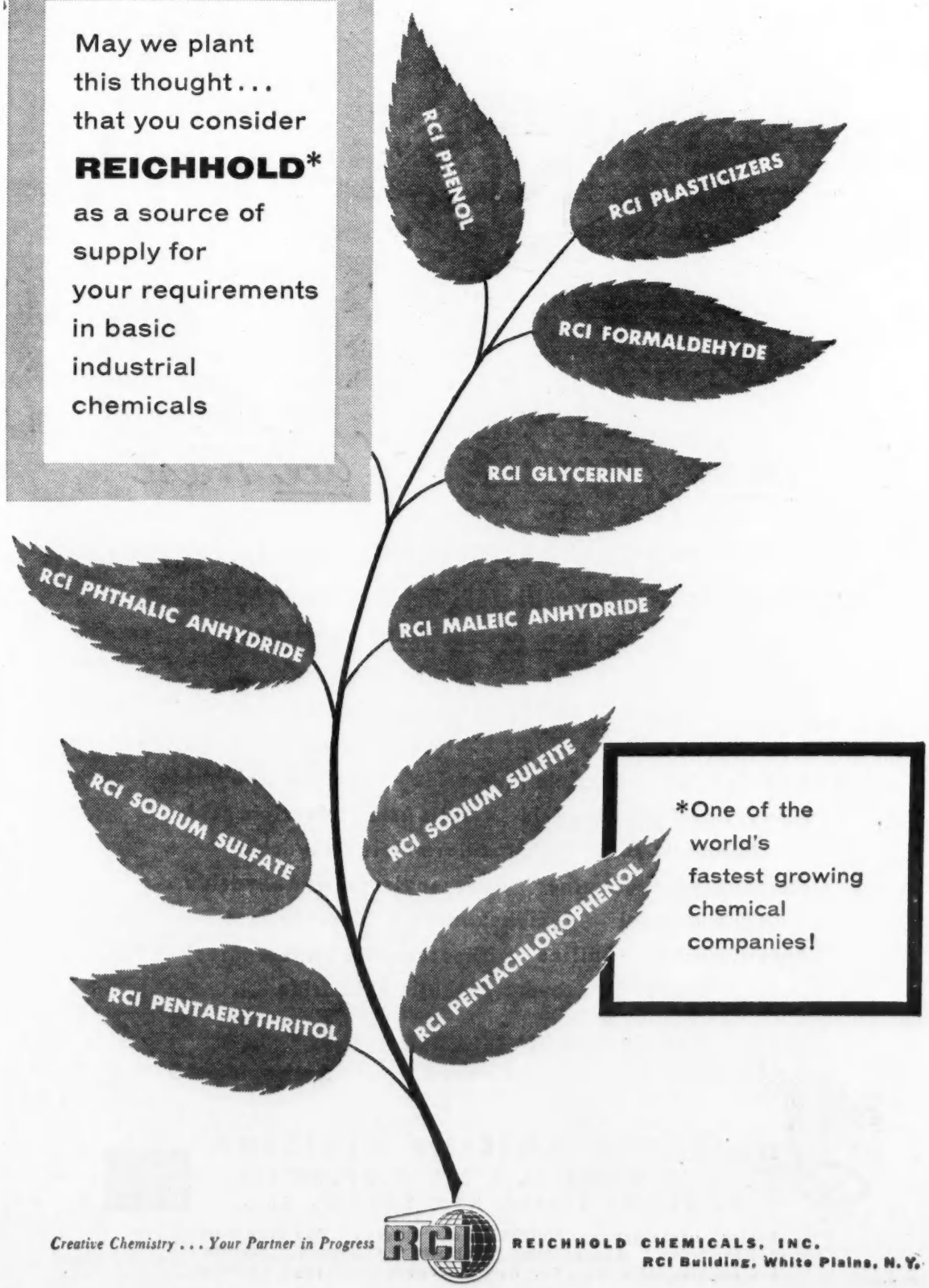
N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom. 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼ - —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - .08
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾ - .08¼
tanks, same basis..lb. .07 - —
imp., 78°, large lots..lb. .07 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
flake, bgs., same basis..lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .11¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, basis lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb pkgs c.l., same lb. .18½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
chipped, 100-lb. paper bgs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neurinephen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity, gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .50 - —
Nerolin cns lb 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb 77 - 90½
Carbonate bbls. dlvd lb 73¾ - 81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb 38½ - 46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. 68 - 69

Methyl Amyl Acetate—Nitrocellulose

Nickel, metal, electro cathodes, cs., works..lb. .64½ - —
Nitrate, bbls., works..lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls..lb. .76 - —
green, bbls..lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .31¼ - .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted. kilo. 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs..lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys..lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms..lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms..lb. 60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .51½ - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works..lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps. ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39

May we plant this thought... that you consider **REICHHOLD*** as a source of supply for your requirements in basic industrial chemicals



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RCI Building, White Plains, N. Y.

Nitrocellulose—Oil, Olive

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ sec., ½ secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton.46.50 - —
40.8%N, tanks, same basis ton.51.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —

Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .55 - .56
West Indian, bgs lb. .49 - .50
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .62 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .38 - .50
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15¼ - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.55 - 5.60
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .40 - .60
white, dms lb. .21 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb.12.00 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00

Oil, capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.32.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2025- —
l.c.l. lb. .2075- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2235- —
l.c.l. lb. .2285- —
tanks lb. .2085 Nom.
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2085- —
l.c.l. lb. .2135- —
tanks lb. .1935 Nom.
hydrogenated, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. lb. .1600- —
tanks lb. .1400- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14¼ - .14½
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1625- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1900- —
l.c.l. lb. .1975- —
tanks lb. .1750-Nom.
Cedarleaf, USP, XII, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. 70 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Camphor wood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb.25.00 -65.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.70
Java, true, dms lb. No prices.
Java-type, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12⅜- —
Pac. Coast lb. .11 - —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l lb. .19½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11 - —
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.80
Copaiba, cns lb 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.11.75 -17.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .16 - .16½
tanks lb. .14½- —
Costus, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .11 - —
Valley lb. .10⅜- —
Texas lb. .10⅜- .10⅝
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.25 - 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, drums lb. .70 - 1.03
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms lb. .1230- .1300
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
55,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 5.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.12.25 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. lb.15.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .14¾- .16½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17¼- .19
prime, burning, dms lb. .18¾- .20¼
Guaiacwood, cns lb 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Lavendar, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns lb.10.00 -16.50
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Messina, cns. lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb 2.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.75
West Indian, cs. lb. 3.00 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y. lb. .1585- —
l.c.l. lb. .1635- .1685
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1290- —
New York lb. .1415- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1445- —
Boiled linseed oil, 00c. per lb higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .08¾ Nom.
Gulf ports, bulk, f.a.s lb. .09⅛ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18 - —
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. lb.32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .87 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .14¾- .15¼
tanks lb. .13½- .13¾
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .14½- .15
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 2.40 - 2.50
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.35 - 2.40

The only producer of all these

PAINT, VARNISH AND LACQUER INTERMEDIATES:
POLYESTER RESIN INTERMEDIATES: RESIN AND PLASTICIZER INTERMEDIATES AND OTHER RESIN CHEMICALS

Maleic Anhydride Fumaric Acid Phthalic Anhydride
Hexahydro Phthalic Anhydride Tetrahydro Phthalic Anhydride
Nadic Anhydride Succinic Anhydride Fumaric Anhydride
Adipic Acid Maleic Acid Malic Acid Succinic Acid
Thiomalic Acid Monochlormaleic Anhydride
Metaphenylenediamine Dodecenylsuccinic Anhydride
Cyclohexanol Cyclohexanone Caprolactam
Aspartic Acid Aniline Diisocyanates (Nacconates)
Methyl Tetrahydro Phthalic Anhydride

NATIONAL ANTI-SKINNING AGENTS
Chemical ASA Anti-oxidant B Anti-oxidant D

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Boston Providence Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Portland, Ore. Greensboro Charlotte Richmond Atlanta
Los Angeles Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto

Oil, orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13 - .13½
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .12 - —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.00 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .17½ Nom.
refd., dms lb. .22¾- .23¼
tanks lb. .21¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms. lb. 6.00 - 8.00
redist., USP, dms. lb. 6.55 - 9.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .1325- —
steam dist. dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .15¾- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1735- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 18.50 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.60 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 18.25 -20.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. .08½- —
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .85 - 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .10¾- —
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
raw, 30%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02½- —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .14⅜- .14⅞
tanks lb. .13⅜- —
clarified, dms. lb. .14⅛- .14⅝
tanks lb. .12⅝- —
salad, dms. lb. .15⅛- .15⅝
tanks lb. .13⅝- —
Spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1775- .1823
tankcars lb. .1600- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1675- .1723
tankcars lb. .1500- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
i.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .13 - .14¾
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (See T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works lb. .601 - —
whse. lb. .712 - —
tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.07 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. 1.15 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .26¾- .27⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27 - .27½
tanks, N. Y. lb. .25¼- —
domestic mills lb. .24 ¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.50 -17.50
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms. gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., t.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54⅛
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59⅛
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - 68⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71⅛
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
315-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.20
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. lb 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .11½- .11¾
Oplum, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - .33
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
Orange, mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2085- .2110
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - .46
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .27 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .33 - .40
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F., ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F. ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —

Oil, Orange—Paranitroanilin

Paraffin, fully refd., 135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-arylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).

How does the champion get to be champion?

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality...insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Produced by Exchange Lemon Products Co. • Corona, California

Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

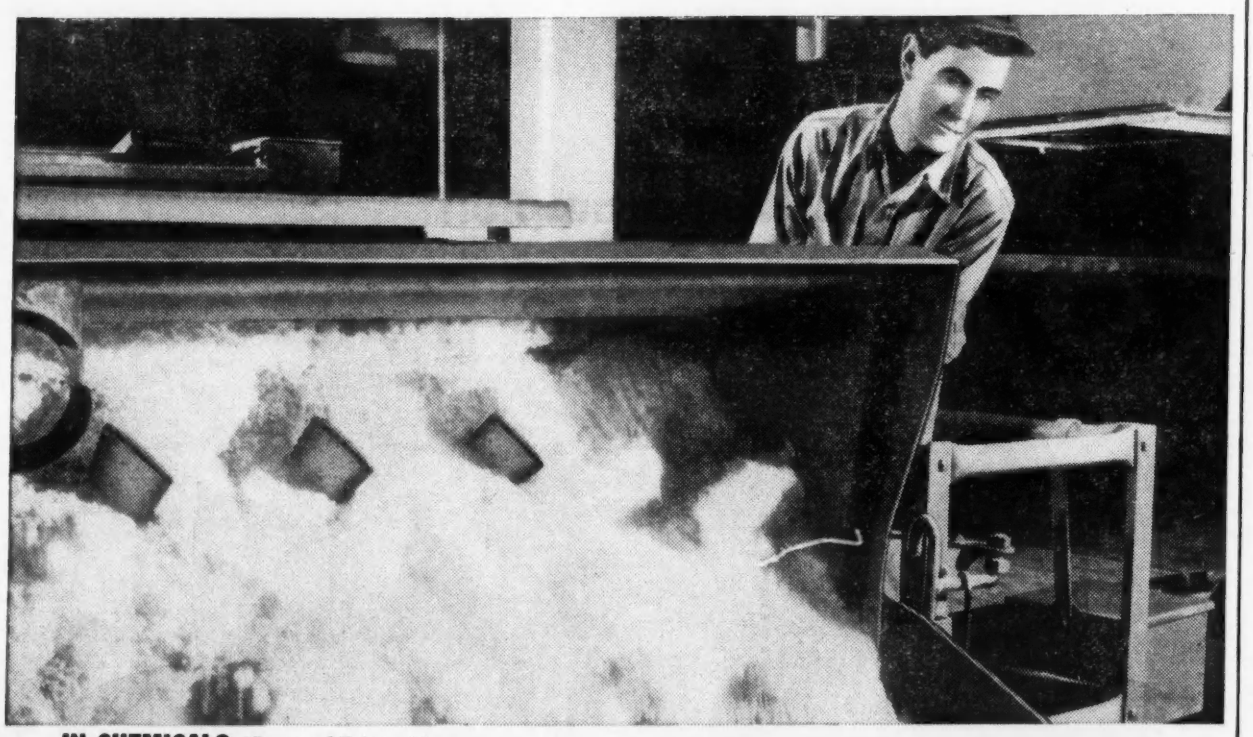
Exchange®
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Paris Green—Phosphorus

Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.
on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy, gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.lb. .42 - —
red, Gondar spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .50 - —
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .72 - —
Nigerian, bgs lb. .30 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .25 - —
white, bgs lb. .48 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Perchloroethylene, tank trucks, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅜
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅜- .07⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- .09
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅞
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05½- .06⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, refy lb. .03¾- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅞- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy lb. .05⅛- .06¼
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾- .08
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝- .09⅞
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝- .06⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾- .09
tanks, refy lb. .05¼- .06⅛
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05½- .06
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅛- .07⅜
tanks, refy lb. .03¾- .06⅛
Petroleum, tacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .193 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .183 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Petroleum, solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282° F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 49°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p, Houston gal. .23 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pensylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
t.c.l., works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carboethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld, lb. .90 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works, lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb.17.75 - —
tech., tin cms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.75 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton 5.15 - —
72-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.81 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.81 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.81 - —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.35 per bbl. and labor at $1.31. Recent 7c. labor advance and 10c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —



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Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dicyclopentadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
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PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
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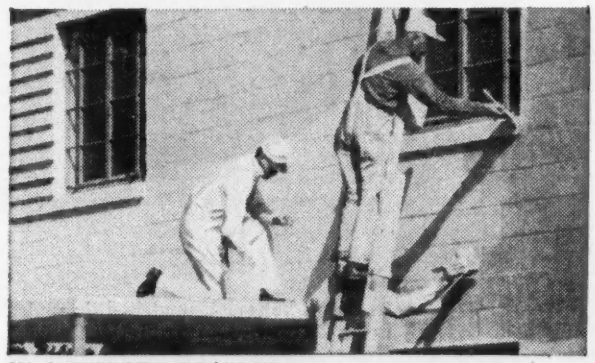
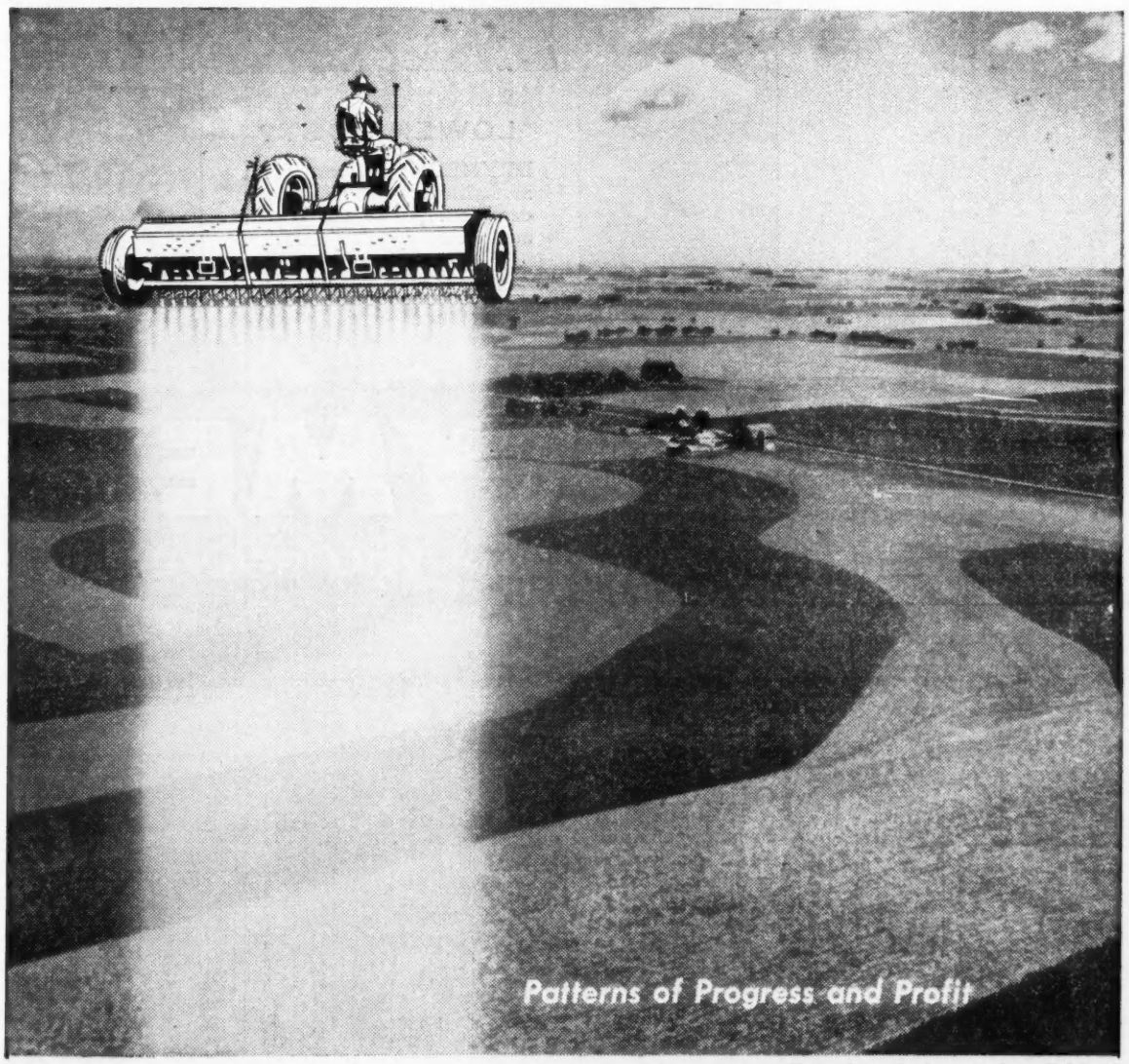


IN SURFACE COATINGS (*Paint, Varnish and Lacquer*)

IN PETROLEUM (*Lubricants and Gasoline Additives*)

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works..lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works..lbs. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works..lb. .29 - —
export, dms..lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works..lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .2[illegible] - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .44 -
tanks, same basis..lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots..oz. 5.25 -
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials..oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs..lb. .90 - —
Mexican, bgs..lb. .65 - .68
Pink root, bls..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald..lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E..lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E..lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works..ton.37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works..lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms..lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms..lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works..lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works..lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works..oz.91.00 -95.00
Pleurisy root, bls..lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms..lb.14.25 - —
Poke root, bls..lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units..lb. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units..lb. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units..lb. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs..lb. .24 - .25
Iranian, bgs..lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs..lb. .23 - —
Turkish, bgs..lb. .23 - .24
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms..lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .22 - —
powd. dms..lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots..lb. .37 - .40
imp., kgs..lb. .27¾- .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots..lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .56 - —
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10½- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
export, dms., New York..lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms..lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms..lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms..lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms..lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs..lb. .50 - .50¼
Citrate, USP gran., dms..lb. .41 - —
powd., dms..lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots..lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots..lb. .22½- —
smaller lots..lb. .23 - —
Fluorobate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works..lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms..lb. .75 - .79
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms..lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots..lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less..lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms..lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward..unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms..lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms..lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price..unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward..unit-on. .38 - —
bgs., c.l., works, base price, ton.26.00 - —
July forward..ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms..lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs less in kegs, $1 more
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .30 - .32
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whs..ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse..ton.202.50 - —
Powdered Potassium penetoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., dms., works, lb. .23½- .26½
USP, dms., works..lb. .26½- .28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works..lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .16½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works..100 lbs. 6.55 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.45 —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb. .099 - .1040
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .669 - .755
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward..unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms..lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms..lb. .18½- —
powder dms..lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanide).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. .84 - .94
tech., works..lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, etns., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works..lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works..lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works..lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price..ton.13.43 - —
July forward..ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran., powd., dms., c.l..lb. .36½- —
5,000-lb. lots..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots..lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone bots..gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots..gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots..gram. .50 - —
Acetate, bots..gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3..gal. .03½- —
N. Y. Harbor..gal. .08 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms..lb. 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more..kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots..kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .0825- —
l.c.l. same basis..lb. .095 —
tanks, same basis..lb. 07 —
Prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis..lb .21 —
tanks, same basis..lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs..lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs..lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03⅝ .04¼
smaller lots..lb. .037⅛ .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots..lb. .06½- —
fine bgs, ton lots..lb. .04 —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots..lb. .02½ .04
fine bgs. ton lots..lb. .02½ .04



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Pumpkin Seed—Shingle Stain Oil

Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .35
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 - 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works....lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. .....lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, c'ms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, cms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
USP bots .....lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips .....lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .12 23/64- —
erd., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls..lb. 8.60 - —
light shades, bbls .....lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls .....lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 - —
Lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.01 - 2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 - 2.52
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.57 - 2.82
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.82 - 3.03
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.02 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls, works.....lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works..lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works...lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .02½- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works...lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - —
Para, toner, bbls. .....lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock, lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works, lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt equald ....lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works....lb. .0350- .0037
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.....gram. 10.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., Monoacetate, NF, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.....lb. 25.50 - 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls .....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd..kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more..kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib, dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-ton lots, same basis lb. .03 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 - 18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots.....kilo. 17.50 - 20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots.....kilo. 18.90 - 20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - 49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
works lb. 77½- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works .....lb. 2.95 - —
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins.....lb. 35.00 - 40.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs.....lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. .....lb. .44½- —
Italian .....lb. .22½- —
Sago flour, raw, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
refd., bgs .....lb. .08½- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs....lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.01 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.19 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms .....lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, Inp., Honduras, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls... lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. .....lb. .63 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd..... 9.00 - 10.50
Senega root, bls .....lb. 2.35 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings .....lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. .....lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. .....lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls .....lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat.....lb. .16¾- —
hulled .....lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, huller, shipt., bgs..lb. .27 - —
nat., bgs. .....lb. No prices.
Salvadorian, natural .....lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural.....lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots.....lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots.....lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .54 - .55
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots .....lb. .52 - .53
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots....lb. .50 - .51
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots .....lb. .49 - .50
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).

LOWER COST?

DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—provides *more* detergent power per pound and more *real* power per dollar.

Got a Detergent Compounding Problem?

DRYMET

WILL HELP YOU SOLVE IT—

and COWLES Know-How will Help, too

BETTER DETERGENCY?

DRYMET puts more genuine colloidal punch into your cleaning compounds. More soil-loosening. More soil-dispersing action.

- Years of diversified experience in detergent manufacture—
- Well equipped, expertly staffed detergent research laboratories—
- Available to help you use DRYMET more effectively

Send for this DRYMET file folder

- Chemical and physical Properties of DRYMET
- Recommended Detergent Formulations with DRYMET
- Individual suggestions for improving your products

pH CONTROL?

DRYMET buffers alkali hydroxides, carbonates, phosphates, soaps, synthetics. Pegs the pH where you want it.

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

7018 Euclid Ave. • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅝ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,300-oz. lots. oz. .82¾ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .82¾ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .82⅞ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .83⅛ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .58⅝ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .60⅛ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .60⅜ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .60⅞ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks,' works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted, lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½ - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ - .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1790 - —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.53 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal). monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .63
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½ - .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1290 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.53 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb 1.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).

Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate)
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys. dms., works, lb 16¼ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 135.50 - 140.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, bbls. c.l., works, ton 199 50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —

Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhd., cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.95
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).

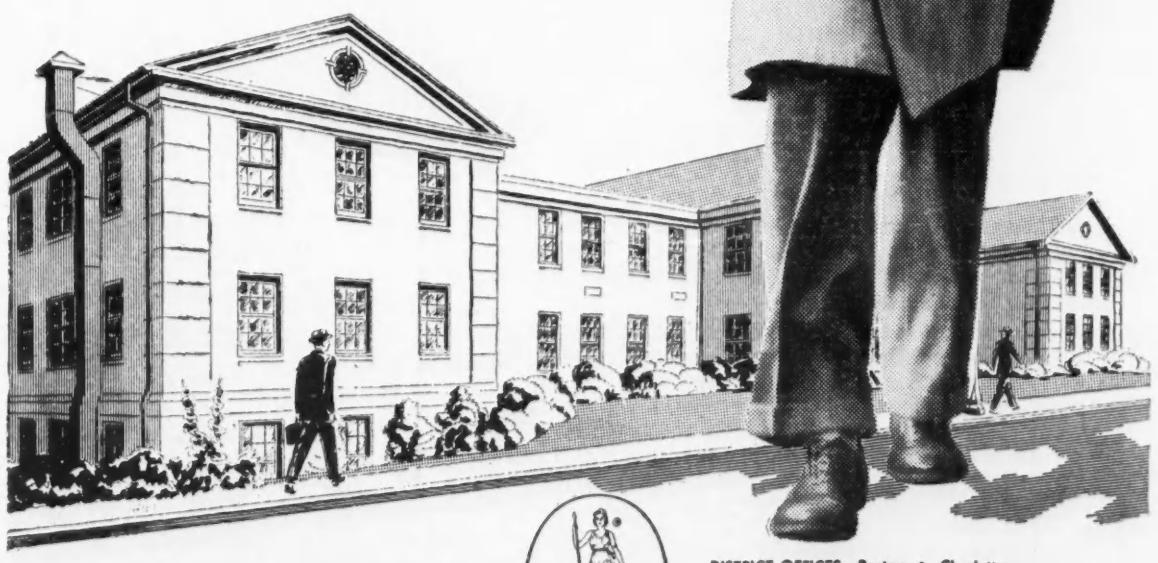
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. 25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910 - .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd. dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs. c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.85 - —

LET THIS MAN HELP YOU WITH YOUR SODA ASH PROBLEMS

Most users of soda ash are thoroughly familiar with the properties of this product. However, the uses of soda ash are so varied that many technical problems that require the attention of special technicians continue to present themselves.

If you have a soda ash problem now, or at any time in the future, remember that the men in Columbia-Southern's Technical Department are always ready and eager to help you.

These problems may involve selecting the best form or grade for a particular application, or the most suitable methods of handling and storing soda ash. But whatever it may be, we invite you to make use of the knowledge of our highly trained men here at Columbia-Southern.



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SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
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DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston • Charlotte Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland Dallas • Houston • Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia Pittsburgh • St. Louis • San Francisco
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic, Cryst.—Sulfathiazole-Sodium

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs.10.60 - —
Ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41½- .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 7.37½- —
i.c.l., frt. equald ....100 lbs. 7.77½- —
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .71 - .74
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
i.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ....100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., zone 1, dlvd ton.120.00 - —
i.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
i.c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works ..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
i.c.l., c.ns., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works .... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
i.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works ...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .075 - —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E lb. .557 - .611
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 3.00 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than 1 ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, c.ns., c.l., works..... lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works..... lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
i.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
i.c.l., frt. adjusted, E .. lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
i.c.l., frt. adjusted E .. lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
i.c.l., frt. adjusted E .... lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.72½- —
i.c.l. same basis .....100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
i.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
i.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.30 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, hbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum) solvent, partial aromatic)
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.51.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns.....oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
i.c.l. works .....lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls .....lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls. bxs ..... lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls....lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .771 - .781
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. .98 - .99
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .830 - 1.049
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .78⅛- .79⅛
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. .947 - .967
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
i.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.28 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
i.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- .056½
ex whse, N. Y.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Rice, bgs., t.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs.... ... lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs .... lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .063 - .07
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots ..... oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Quabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs..... lb .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .20½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E .. lb. .0855- —
ecta-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. .....lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms..lb. 2.75 - 2.90

"symbols you can rely on"

● The seal of the United States when stamped on a silver dollar assures the holder that the coin is legal tender. As such, it is accepted throughout the world in payment for goods and services.

The Mutual seal is accepted by chromium chemical buyers with a comparable degree of confidence. Over the years Mutual has acquired an enviable reputation for quality products and dependable performance. If you are not now using Mutual Chromium Chemicals, we would be glad to consult with you on the merits of our products and service which lead so many to rely on the Mutual trade mark.

SODIUM BICHROMATE
•
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
•
SODIUM CHROMATE
•
CHROMIC ACID
•
AMMONIUM BICHROMATE
•
KOREON (one-bath chrome tan)

MUTUAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
twnp, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls, mines.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works. lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton. 132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock... ton. 127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore, unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 18.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 27.00 -32.00
l.c.l., works .....ton. 30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton. 37.00 - —
tmp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines. ton. 20.00 45.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd....lb. .08¼- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .08½- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.....lb. .09¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07⅞- —
special tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .09⅝- .10⅜
Tankage, animal, teeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse..lb. .07¾- .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse..lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis .... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l. same oasis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis..... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms. lb. .67½- .74
α-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E..lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms ..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms..... lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots..gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works..... lb. .20½- .21⅛
smaller dms., works..... lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l. or t.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd .....lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.00 -12.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo. 80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots...lb. .72 - —
less tons lots.....lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) .....lb. .96⅜- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase chalk resistant, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
reg, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots .....ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots, c.l.....ton. 147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .25½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works .....lb. 7.93 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works .....lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .39¾- —
dl-α-Tocopherol, bots.....kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots .....kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works .....lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Geneva Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex .... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio... gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. ... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district.. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J..... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich .. .... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..... gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I..... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill.... gal. .25 - —

Sulfur—Tricholine Citrate

2-4 Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .94 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks ... lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ..... lb. 1.00 1.23
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns ... oz. .42 —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .20 —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .26 —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .40 —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works, frt. equald ..... lb. .10¾- —
Trichloroethane, dms. c.l., works. lb. 15 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45

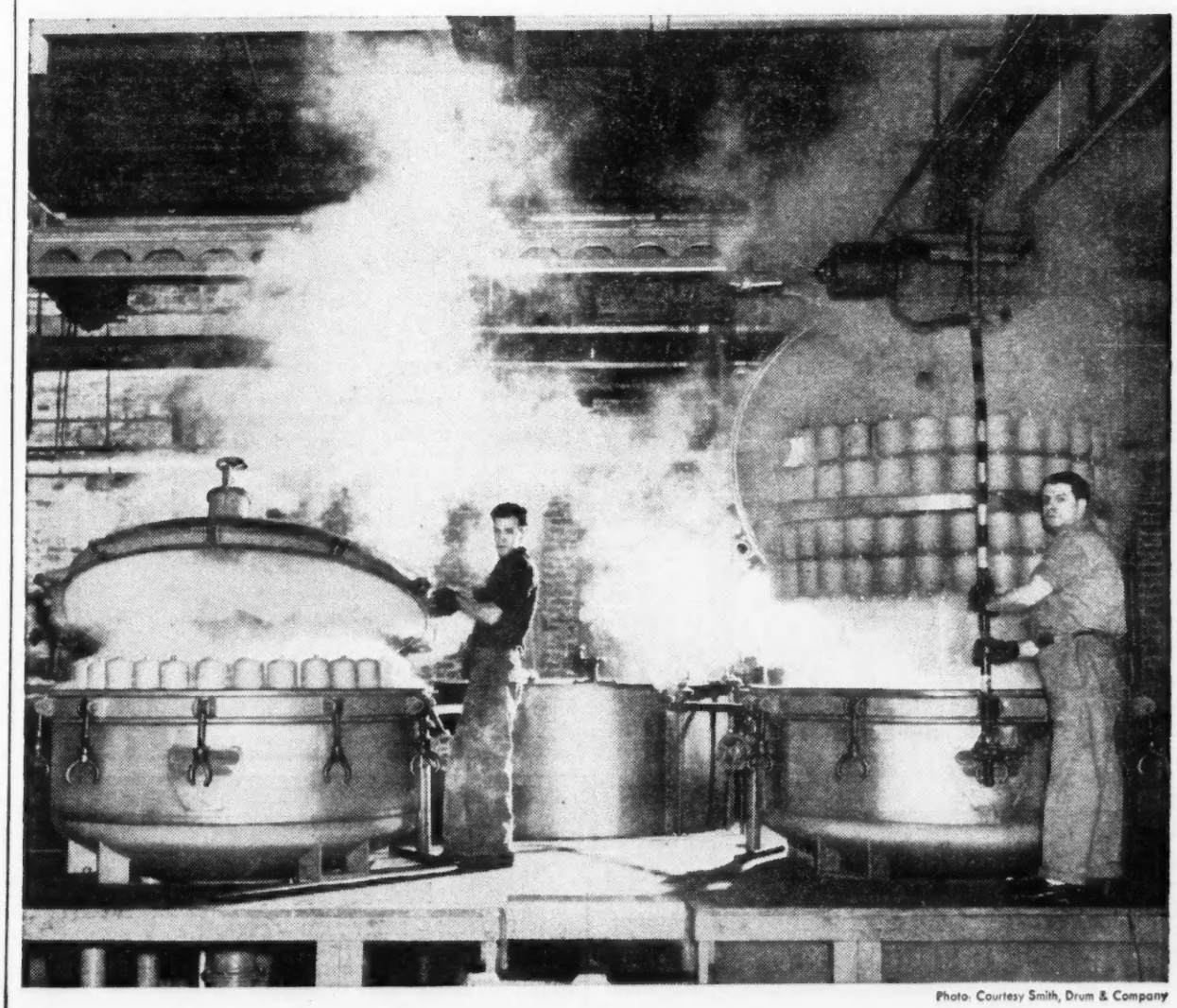


Photo: Courtesy Smith, Drum & Company

INTERMEDIATES FOR DYESTUFFS:

one of many uses for methylamines

Rohm & Haas monomethylamine, dimethylamine, and trimethylamine are good, low-cost sources of basic organic nitrogen. These amines can be used as intermediates for many different products, including dyestuffs, pesticides, quaternary disinfectants, pharmaceuticals, photographic developers, rubber-vulcanization accelerators, and surfactants.

All three amines are available in both aqueous and anhydrous form in drums, tankcars, or cylinders. Volume production in two separate plants provides continuous availability. The high quality and purity of Rohm & Haas methylamines reflect more than 20 years' experience in their production.

Write to Department SP for authoritative information to assist you in research, process development, or plant design.

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Tricresyl Phosphate—Wax, Microcrystalline

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l dlvd lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., nonret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Triethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
di-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8% dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E, ex whse.ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
di-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.70.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.50.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .07¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.50 - —
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .18 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B_6 complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K_1 Active (see Menadione).
K_2, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton.96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .43 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Brazilian, bgs lb. .66 - .67
Central American, bgs lb. .63 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .66 - .67
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100 lb. ctns lb. .74 - .77
slabs, 100 lb. ctns lb. .73 - .76
yellow, bricks, 100 lb. ctns lb. .66 - .68
slabs, 100 lb. ctns lb. .65 - .67
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .49 - .50
refd., bgs lb. .52 - .53
Powdered candellila, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .55 Nom.
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .63 Nom.
pure refd., bgs., ton lots, lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .55 - .57
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 - .66
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .62 - .63
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .58 - .60
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .66 - .67
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.06 - 1.08
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs. lb. .44 - .46
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13½- .14½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12 - .13
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .14
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24½- .25½
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25½- .26½
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .17½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .28½- —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .21 - —

FOR THE CHEMICAL AND GENERAL INDUSTRY

Caffeine—Natural
Caffeine—Synthetic
Cesium Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Coumarin
Theobromine
Theobromine—Sod. Sal.
Theophylline
Vanillin—Eugenol

Lithium Products
Lithium Benzoate
Bromide
Carbonate
Chloride
Citrate
Fluoride
Hydride
Hydroxide
Metal & Metal Alloys
Salicylate
Stearate
Sulphate

Rare Earth Products
Cerium Carbonate
Chloride
Hydrate
Nitrate
Oxide
Rare Earth Carbonate
Chloride
Fluoride
Nitrate
Lanthanum Salts
Neodymium Salts
Thorium Nitrate

Aromatics
Ionones
Methyl Ionones
Isolates
Synthetics

Synthetic Detergents
Maypon 4 C
Maypon K
Maypon M
Maypon OW

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MAYPON K
PROTEIN — FATTY ACID — CONDENSATE
An effective anionic detergent in scouring, bleaching, and dyeing.
A powerful emulsifier for mineral oils.

FOR THE COSMETIC INDUSTRY

MAYPON 4 C
PROTEIN — FATTY ACID — CONDENSATE
Anionic sudsing agent, detergent, and emulsifier in the production of
SHAMPOOS • PERMANENT COLD WAVE SOLUTIONS • LIQUID BATH PREPARATIONS COSMETIC CREAMS
In all concentrations, Maypon 4 C satisfies the Draize Woodward eye irritation test.

MAYWOOD CHEMICAL WORKS
MAYWOOD, NEW JERSEY
ESTABLISHED 1895
MAYPON

Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195° m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .18½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19 - —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35 - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .82 - .83
tech., bgs lb. .78 - .80
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti blocks, cs. lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .19 - .19
rossed bls lb. .19 - .33
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

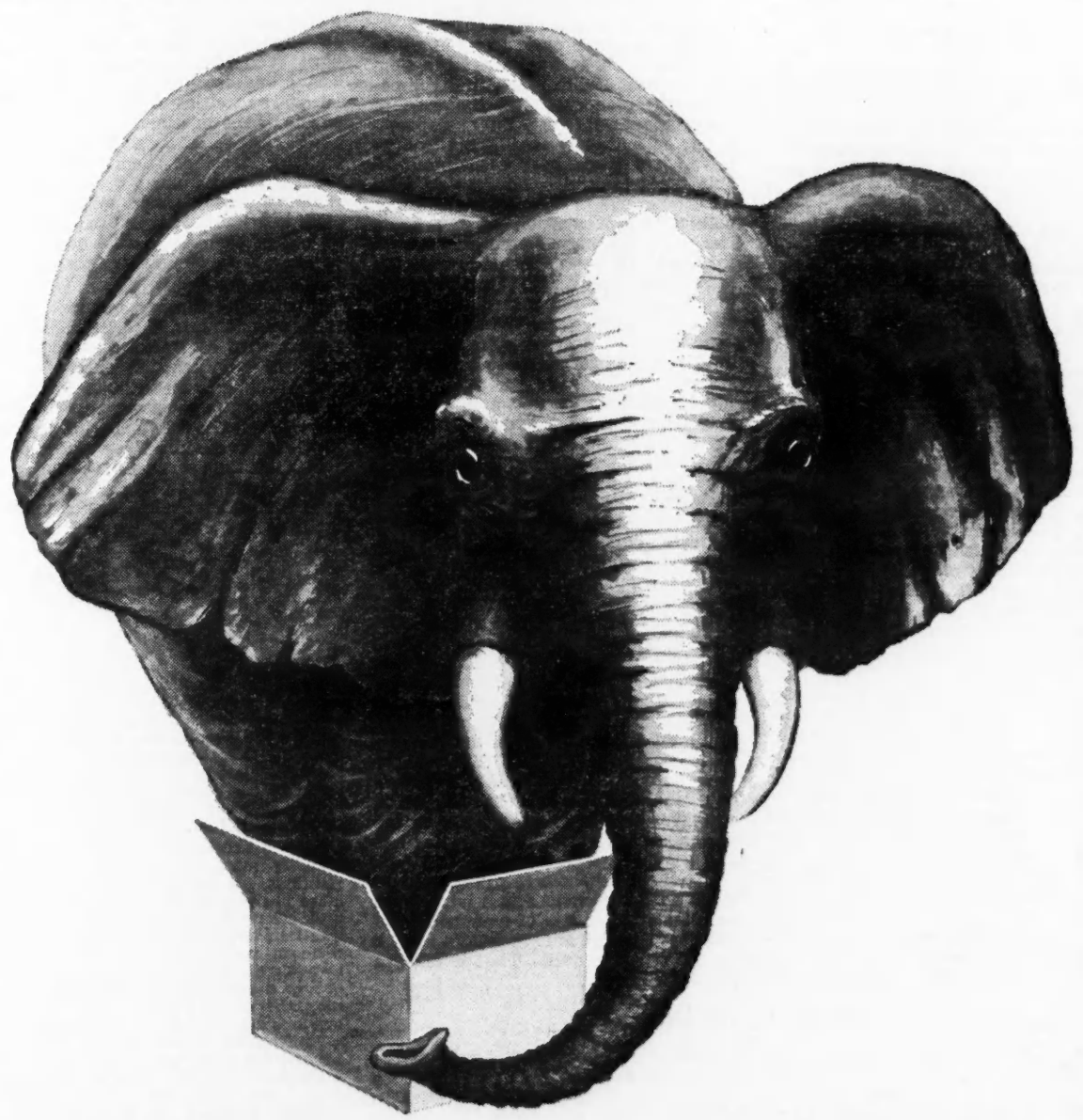
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb 1.15 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - .33
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.13 - —
G pigment bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - .27
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
Fluoride bbls., works lb. .49 .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13 - —
New York lb. .13½ - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
leaded, 25%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅜ - —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12½ - .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, cryst., 22% ZN, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran dms lb. 26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½ - —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l. works. lb. .04⅛ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04⅝ - —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works. lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.60 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works. lb. .44½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½ - —



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Volume 168 **October 31, 1955** **Number 18**

Whither Competition

Steadily, even though not speedily, the vision of the economic cartographers who believe in a foreseeable future is becoming more and more telescopic. Some of them are now telling what they see in 1975—the replacing of carbon and hydrocarbon by hydrogen as a source of energy is an example.

How long it will be before the prophets' vision reaches the end of the current century can only be guessed at—even by the prophets themselves. When they do see that far ahead, what will they discern as the status of commercial competition? It does not take a prophet to see that that practice is already becoming something quite different from what it was at the beginning of the century—to say nothing of its pre-Sherman-act nature. But, it cannot be seen whether there is a trend toward its elimination—be that by amalgamation, nationalization, or, more likely, by statutory regulation.

The recently reported adoption by the Federal Trade Commission of the position that it is illegal for a supplier to provide customer services which are better than those provided by a competitor, or even to offer more in that line than a competitor can, is an indicator of something new and peculiar in the trend of political-economic—or politicomic—philosophy in commercial areas. It is an extension of the FTC theory that commercial competition is a contest in which no participant dare get ahead of any other. Will the next extension of that theory make it illegal for a supplier to offer or provide a product better than a competitor has or can make? Certainly, that is a customer service.

It will be interesting and necessarily informative to see what the federal courts will do with that no-competition-in-services theory. To the business layman it appears to stretch the law still farther than did the recently overruled FTC order against quantity discounts on automobile tires and tubes.

The putting of the federal government—especially a congressional group—under some sort of hypothesis not easily identified by way of the constitution, into the role of patron saint of small business—small in ability as well as in size—has done some peculiar things with the popular concept of competition. Under that concept, nobody ever thought that a little fellow did not know enough not to get out of his class in any contest, commercial or physical, or political.

A big noise on the new basis is now being made in the attempt of a senate subcommittee to find some way to do something for somebody in connection with the gasoline price war which has been going on at intervals for a long time in New Jersey. How that competition in price gets into the area of congressional interest, duty, responsibility, or authority is difficult to conceive. There are laws with innumerable tentacles which have to do with all the aspects of competition that are politically looked upon as not being free or fair. Congressional groups have for some time been fighting against the fair-trade endeavor to keep competition clean. Now comes this fight against its being free. What will come next—a fight against competition of any sort? That seems to be all that is left.

Such a conclusion gets a deal of support from the intention of a congressional subcommittee to start a probe of some kind November 1 with reference to the announced intention of a Canadian producer to increase the price of newsprint. Apparently that increase cannot be applied by the company to customers under contract unless its competitors make similar increases. Just what the status of that agreement would be under the antitrust laws of this country is difficult to say—the Department of Justice has said that it plans a series of conferences with American producers of newsprint with a purpose of preventing any joint effort to increase prices. Just what the lawmakers of this country have to do with the pricing practices of Canadian sellers is more difficult to conceive, and it is impossible to see how a seller's raising of its price has any legal effect on competition.

Of course, all those things depend on what competition is and what it will be. That is but one of a multitude of reasons why the antitrust laws need a big lot of going over. That is really a job for congress.

Things to Be Done

The Food and Drug Administration has taken a step toward at least the minimizing of hazards for children in eating salicylic medicaments. Those hazards were vigorously set forth a short time ago by the American Medical Association. Suppliers were not by any means unanimous in their agreement. It remains to be seen how they will respond to the FDA request for cooperation.

The Food and Drug Administration has proposed the control of traffic in barbiturates more or less after the manner now applied to narcotics. AMA representatives have vigorously opposed any such control. They contend that the regulation of traffic in barbiturates should be left to the medical and pharmaceutical professions. Those who can recall conditions existing prior to the passage of the Harrison act know that while "professional" control is a very fine theory, the human difference between profession and practice reduces the effectiveness of such methods almost to nothing. It may be that the traffic in barbiturates should not be put in the same category as that in opiates. But, something should be done; the former produce far more fatalities than the latter.

Something must be done. The AMA spokesmen are in agreement on that. But, they say that not enough information is available to guide the medical profession in developing a program. They do not say whether any study is being carried on to get information obviously necessary for its exercising of effective control. The Food and Drug Administration says that it does not have funds or facilities to make an adequate study. Both of those conditions point to statutory control.

Something might be accomplished along lines of public information, as is aimed with regard to salicylates, were it not that the use of barbiturates is more largely a necessity, and that there is no adequate information on what proportion of the deaths attributed to them are not accidental.

There is more promise and more need for public education in connection with pesticides, as officials in that field were recently told. Certainly something can be done to prevent such things as the recent death of an educated woman in California from drinking an arsenical pesticide solution from a bottle bearing a port wine label.

In both areas, government, business, and professions must get together and do their utmost for the general good.

Fairways to World Trade

Naturally, it will be some time before concrete evidence will be available in the business world of this country with reference to the results of the participation of United States missions in trade fairs abroad. It is equally obvious to the thinking observer that the nature and value of those results will depend in largest part upon what this country's business does in recognition and application of the knowledge to be got by way of those missions. It can be said right now, however, that the missions to fairs in Stockholm, Vienna, Berlin, Pakistan, Indonesia, and other places learned much which it would pay American business to know. The same is true with respect to what those missions taught at the fairs and elsewhere in the localities they visited.

It is good to know that the reception of the United States trade missions was most encouraging in the direction of better understanding and friendly relations, as well as of bigger trade. The efforts of the missionaries were divided quite closely between those two objectives. Most of them knew beforehand that the human aspects of trade relations abroad called particularly for consideration. That is why they met as widely as possible with groups and individuals under what might be called chummy conditions.

It was the primary endeavor of the trade missionaries, both those from the Department of Commerce and those representing private enterprise, to make it clear to all those to whom they in any manner got a message that selling was not the sole or major objective of their presence. They stressed the fact that they were functioning as a trade information center; and they did very well in that role. Typical of their methods was a full-page cordial invitation in a sixteen-page PIIF supplement to the September 16 issue of the Pakistan Standard—all printed in English—to Pakistani businessmen to confer with the members of the mission on (1) selling Pakistani products in the United States; (2) promoting Pakistan's industrial development by private US business investments in Pakistan or by private licensing of US products and processes in Pakistan; (3) buying US products needed in Pakistan—finding sources of supply. The response to tnat invitation was most gratifying. Insofar as information is available, the same was true with respect of the contacts of those connected with exhibits in the United States pavilion.

Trade fairs offer an excellently designed and well constructed fairway to world trade. They are crowded these days. As it is with golf fairways, the results of their use depend mainly upon knowhow. United States business is learning the game. It is getting some very helpful coaching from the Department of Commerce—the same cannot be said always of the wanderings and vaporings of federal legislators in various foreign lands and strange atmospheres.

An especially attractive trade "tournament" is scheduled to open December 20 in the oldest city in the Western hemisphere—Trujillo, in the Dominican Republic. The United States will participate; so will at least a score of other countries. Attractive in a different way, but equally so over all, is the international fair scheduled to open December 3 in Milan, Italy. United States business should be prominently, purposefully, and properly exhibiting in those two events. It needs the trade relations to which those fairways lead and the nation needs the concomitant friendly relations.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Chairman Emanuel Celler of the house judiciary committee has reopened the committee's investigation of industry men serving the government without compensation (WOC's) and promises some startling revelations before the probe is through. He intends to pull no punches in his effort to show up this program in its worst light.

This is because the matter of rotating industry men in important government positions for periods of six months or more has moved out of the area of business economics into the field of politics. The Democrats plan to make this a major issue in next year's political campaigns by using the issue of WOC's as an example of how the Republicans allegedly are running the government for the benefit of business rather than for the people.

In fact, the Celler inquiry will go far beyond the mere question of using WOC personnel in government during peacetime and eventually will embrace the broader question of businessmen's influence on the government. The congressman has plans to look into expansion programs and how they have benefited some companies. He also is interested in the matter of oil imports in connection with activities of the National Petroleum Council, in the Iranian consortium, and other oil matters which he believes have an antitrust significance.

The betting in Washington is that this will be the last year for the WOC program and when the present authority to employ WOC personnel expires next June 30, business men in government will be limited strictly to a consulting basis on specific questions.

Trade Fair Enthusiasm

The government's international trade fairs program is now entering its second year and government sponsors are highly optimistic of its success. Roy F. Williams, director of the Office of International Trade Fairs of the Department of Commerce, is now on a 22,000-mile world tour to test out the effectiveness of the program.

Earlier reports have shown much enthusiasm around the world for United States participation in the international trade fairs. Between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 people saw our spring programs of sixteen fairs and double that number are expected to view the second year of the program. Already, our exhibits in Indonesia, Sweden, Pakistan, Greece, Italy, Austria and Germany have evoked considerable enthusiasm this fall.

Drug Names Come In Slowly

Developers of new drugs appear to be slow to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the WHO Expert Advisory Committee on the International Pharmacopoeia to select the name for their product that will have universal recognition. Paul Blanc, secretary of the committee, says that he is not receiving the suggested international non-proprietary names for the new drugs as promptly as desired.

It is advisable for the company developing a new drug to submit a suggested generic name as soon as possible in order that the name selected by the developer can receive preference. In other words, it is better to have international non-proprietary names suggested by the American firms for their own products likely to enter export trade rather than have foreign sources be the first to submit suggested names to Geneva for the same items.

Drug companies doing research on new medicinal products should select suitable generic names for these products as soon as possible, and if it is likely that the new drugs will become important in international commerce, to submit these names to Dr. Robert T. Stormont, secretary, Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago 10, Ill. He will transmit them to Mr. Blanc's office in Geneva.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 • 5.35
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs 5.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 • 5.75
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and

Stannous chloride, anhyd., ams., works lb. .805 -1.074
Hydrous (crystals), ams.. works, works lb. .76 • .77
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. .924 • .944
Starch, corn, pearl

c.l., works..ton.18.40 • —
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fibrous, New York, grd., bgs.,

Akron, Ohio.....gal. .32 • —
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TO: Purchasing Department

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l.c.l. works .....lb. .05½ • —
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T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.30 • 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.30 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.35 • —

solid, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .70 • .80
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .64 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .60 • .61
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Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .34 • —
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Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 • —

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Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram, .07¼ • —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 72.50 • —
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Heavy Chemicals

Platinum was higher last week, and zinc metal was back again at previous levels, after a price rise by three major producers was not met by the rest of the industry. Scheduled to be increased November 1 on spot and January 1, 1956, on contract were sodium sulfhydrate liquid and silicon tetrachloride. Some silicates were slated for higher prices January 1.

August production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States was generally higher than for July or for the corresponding period in 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Increases were reported for thirty-five chemicals, while 14 chemicals were lower.

New monthly production highs were reported in August for acetylene, solid carbon dioxide, chlorine gas, sodium tripolyphosphate and sulfur dioxide. End-of-month inventories at the producing plants for twenty-eight chemicals were higher than for July 31, while declines were reported for twenty-one.

Demand for chlorine and the alkalies continued well sustained, and chlorine stocks appeared to be on the tight side in some areas. Rayon, film and paper production levels continued high, resulting in large volume consumption of caustic soda. Inquiry for mineral acids remained brisk, and some sources indicated that byproduct muriatic was slightly firmer in some areas of the south.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended October 22 at 98.0 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 99.3 percent for the previous week and 94.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production of selected acids, in tons.

	August	July	August '54
Acid, chromic	1,026	1,058	1,080
Hydrochloric from salt and acid	12,584	10,864	11,251
from chlorine and hydrogen	11,352	13,638	13,680
byproduct	42,641	44,191	34,573
Total	66,577	68,693	59,504
Hydrofluoric	4,940	5,007	4,417
Nitric	172,921	173,595	166,192
Phosphoric from phosphorus	114,908	98,258	114,132
from phosphate rock	129,594	99,143	118,863
Total	244,502	197,401	232,995
Sulfuric chamber	147,436	127,236	180,269
contact	1,054,733	994,672	916,304
spent (fortified)	55,787	49,014	61,134
Total (gross)	1,202,169	1,121,908	1,096,573

Acid, Chromic — Quotations were unchanged. Deliveries against contract continued in good volume, as platers resumed peak activity following automobile model changeovers. Strong demand was anticipated for the remainder of the year due to the high level of production in the automotive industries.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Consuming demand remained strong, particularly in the northeastern and midwestern areas, where sizable quantities of acid went for steel fabrication and a number of other end uses. Of interest to the trade last week was a firmer position in some parts of the south, where formerly there had been an oversupply of byproduct muriatic.

Heavy output of polyvinyl chloride and numerous other chlorinated organics in many sections of the south and southwest, however, contributed to a large production of byproduct acid, which, in many cases, producers were hard-pressed to keep moving.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Business continued good, with steel and glass accounting for large volume deliveries. Consumption of acid for production of silicofluorides was also an important part of the market picture. Decline in manufacture of fluorinated propellants and refrigerants was responsible for a decrease in orders from some areas.

Acid, Nitric—Consuming interest was well maintained throughout the end use pattern, as was evidenced by sizable shipments in all types of containers, from barges to bottles. Supplies were plentiful for current needs. Contract prices remained unchanged.

Acid, Phosphoric—Producers indicated that the recent increases put into effect for all grades of phosphoric acid had had little or no effect on consuming demand. It was conceded that there had been a buying rush prior to the October 1 deadline, but it was noted that demand had held up well even after the price increase, and had shown signs of further improvement since then.

Price Trends

Advanced
Platinum, $1 per oz.

Reduced
Zinc, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 29, 1954
100.17	100.15	99.84	98.54

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Acid, Sulfuric — Prices continued firm and unchanged. Demand was strong, particularly from the steel industry. Steel production for the week of October 17, 1955, set an all-time record, surpassing an earlier monthly record established the week of May 9, 1955.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, production for last week was estimated at 2,370,000 tons, or 98.2 percent of capacity, as compared with the all-time weekly record of 2,386,000 tons, or 98.9 percent of capacity set the previous week, and 1,776,000 tons produced a year ago last week.

Aluminum Chloride—Production of anhydrous aluminum chloride in August decreased to 2,329 tons under 2,857 tons produced in July, and below the 2,591 tons produced in Aug, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Liquid and crystal output in August dropped to 1,042 tons from 1,186 tons in July, but was higher than the 890 tons produced in August, 1954.

Calcium Chloride—Buying interest was strong as municipalities and states ordered in volume preparing for street and highway ice control. Shipments were reported slightly behind schedule at some plants. Prices were firm and unchanged following advances put into effect on contract October 1.

Chlorine—Strong demand continued to be keynoted by heavy production of chlorinated organics, notably polyvinyl chloride, ethylene chloride, perchloroethylene, and other materials. Paper and pulp production also figured heavily in shipments, as did demand for water treatment. Supplies were said to be on the tight side.

Copper Sulfate—The supply position, still critical, appeared to be easing to some extent, as producers reported inventories slightly longer than previously. Quotations remained steady and unchanged.

Lime—Buying interest was said to be heavier at this time than at any time during the year. Most of the major producers were reported oversold and this situation was further aggravated by continued car shortages. Some improvement on cars was noted in certain local areas but in general this condition continued to be very serious. During the past few weeks shortages of box cars in the lime industry became quite pronounced. This problem served only to further muddle the already poor situation on shipments.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production figures for chlorine and alkalies, in tons.

	Aug.	July	Aug. '54
Chlorine gas	295,492	291,424	243,403
liquid	159,965	156,943	130,438
Potash, caustic, liquid	7,625	6,510	5,549
solid	1,686	1,689	1,546
Soda, ash, ammonia soda process, finished light	217,434	206,987	196,502
finished dense	144,365	140,657	133,057
natural	70,298	58,246	38,219
Soda, caustic, 63-74% liquid	48,283	50,989	42,708
other liquid	239,278	242,030	201,668
dry	44,861	37,394	39,894
electrolytic process liquid	297,327	293,919	244,661
dry	*	*	24,743
lime soda process liquid	35,093	36,494	39,579
dry	*	*	15,121
Sodium bicarbonate, crude	392,963	380,422	374,831
finished	8,881	8,005	9,971
Sulfate anhyd. (refd.)	24,057	23,172	19,370
Glauber's salt	13,255	11,780	11,690
Saltcake (crude, coml.)	52,735	51,483	51,240

*Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual establishments.

Salt—Rock salt was currently listed at $1.01 per hundred pounds. Demand was active, as municipalities ordered for street and highway ice control. Table salt inquiry held steady, with vacuum common fine listed unchanged at $1.19 per 100 pounds.

Soda Ash—Light and dense ash continued to move fairly well despite higher prices initiated October 1, and the industry was well satisfied with the way demand recovered following the increases. Glass, aluminum and phosphate producers continued to be active owing to high pro-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

duction rates in those industries. Supplies of ash were said to be in fairly good balance with demand.

Soda, Caustic—Supplies of caustic soda were plentiful, and available for prompt shipment to cover immediate needs. Buying interest was strongly maintained for several large volume outlets, including rayon, film, paper and pulp, and overall chemical manufacture.

Sodium—Production of metallic sodium in August declined to 9,347 tons from 9,491 tons, and was lower than August, 1954, production of 10,695 tons, according to the Bureau of Census. Stocks in the hands of producers August 31 totaled 5,458 tons, as against 5,379 tons on hand at the end of July.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Demand was active, and as a result, producers' stocks were said to be on the tight side last week. This situation was described as temporary, and supplies were expected to become more liberal in the near future. Prices established October 1 held without change.

Sodium Chlorate — Production of sodium chlorate in August rose to 3,720 tons from 3,477 tons in July, and was higher than the 2,004 tons produced in August, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Producers' stocks August 31 totaled 2,920 tons, compared with 2,972 tons on hand July 31.

Sodium Silicates — Sodium sesquisilicate, metasilicate and orthosilicate were scheduled to be increased effective January 1, 1956, by a producer. Sesquisilicate was slated for an advance of 20c per hundred pounds, advancing to $4.80 per hundred pounds, carlots, f.o.b. works. Metasilicate was advanced 25c per hundred, newly listed at $5.35 per hundred pounds, same basis. Orthosilicate was increased 30c per hundred pounds by the producer, following a move made by two others early in October. Orthosilicate was scheduled to list at $6.30 per hundred pounds, carlots, f.o.b. works, effective January 1. The company, in announcing the increases, pointed out that the usual difference of 40c. in drums over the above-quoted bag prices will continue to prevail.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Aluminum producers continued to operate at a high level in order to fill needs of fabricators. Prices for pig and ingot were firm and unchanged. Production of aluminum during the first eight months of 1955 was 1,026,087 tons, a six percent increase over output in the corresponding period of 1954, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Copper—Primary metal remained unchanged at 43c. per pound, delivered US destinations. The strong pressure on high prices to custom smelters has succeeded in bringing those quotations down from 50c to 45½c. per pound over the past few weeks.

Magnesium — Production of primary magnesium during the third quarter of 1955 was 16,916 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was an increase of 55 percent above production in the second quarter. Imports during the second quarter amounted to 2,040 tons, while exports amounted to 5,099 tons.

Mercury—Recent shipments of Spanish mercury to this country were taken up by consumers, and offerings continued to be scarce and closely held. Metal was listed at $280 to $285 per 76-pound flask.

Platinum—Metal was currently listed at $91 to $95 per ounce, an increase of $1 per ounce.

Silver—Bullion was steady at 91⅝c. per ounce last week, after declining from previous higher levels.

Tin—The market was irregular, and ended slightly higher. Metal was quoted at 96⅜c. per pound, spot. Demand from mills remained strong, and was expected to continue active through the remainder of the quarter.

Zinc—The advance of ½c. per pound initiated last week by three producers met a quarrelsome attitude in the industry, and other producers refused to meet the increase. Several sources were of the opinion that an increase in metal was completely unwarranted at this time, and as a result, by the end of last week, prices had settled back to the 13c. level.

One thing achieved by the posted advance was an increase in consumption at the 13c. level, as consumers rushed to build inventories prior to a possible industry-wide hike. Last week, the market was dull and listless, with little interest reported following the earlier buying rush.

Monsanto Fills Plastics Post

Samuel C. Finnell, jr., has been appointed plastics product manager for the overseas division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Finnell succeeds the late F. E. Foran.

Pfaudler Sets Up Section, Announces 2 Appointments

Pfaudler Company, Rochester, N.Y., has appointed John W. Cosier engineer in charge of the company's newly-formed applications engineering section. Mr. Cosier was formerly with Jefferson Chemical Company, New York.

At the same time, the company announced the appointment of James D. Ross, jr., as engineer in charge of the project engineering section. Mr. Ross formerly was with Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., and Lummus Company, New York.

Calcium Ammonium Nitrate Offered from West Germany

New York Hanseatic Corporation, New York, has been appointed exclusive distributor by Farbwerke Hoechst, Frankfurt, Germany, for their brand of calcium ammonium nitrate. This product is manufactured under Farbwerke's Zebra brand. It is available in the United States through New York Hanseatic and their exclusive sales representative, Alexander M. McIver & Son, Charleston, S. C.

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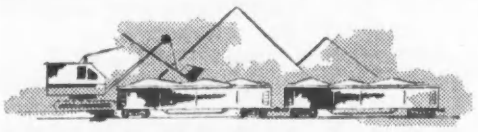

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Botanical Drug Supply Seen Equal to Demand

—Continued from page 3

and declines. Hence, the price-average paid was lower this year than the 1954 average.

This change in price policy had a substantial influence on the total tonnage bought this year. Under the influence of (1) More items being held unchanged in price throughout the Summer, and (2) of fewer prices being raised or lowered, the tonnage collected was below the large total in 1954. To these two influences may be added a third—that of dropping many items appearing on former buying lists.

Extremely early in 1955, OPD was informed, some collectors revised their lists. A large number of items formerly bought were dropped. The eliminated items either slow-moving, low-volume botanicals, or were items which consumers had virtually stopped buying some time ago. Formerly, collectors bought practically every item brought to their warehouses. This year they became selective and this led to numerous items being rejected.

Ultimately, this new policy will reduce primary market inventories substantially. The immediate result this year was to make current warehouse stocks consist more nearly of drugs for which there is a ready and profitable market today, OPD learned.

Representative Tabulation

The following tabulation is based on 113 botanicals, comprised of both high and low volume items and high priced and low priced material. And it should be kept in mind that the price offered at the collection depots has a definite influence on the quantity gathered. It will be noted that the price trend this year was not one likely to stimulate collection.

Basis: 113 Botanicals = 100%

	1955	1954
Number of advances	9.7%	14.2%
Number of reductions	31.9%	39.8%
Number unchanged	58.4%	46.0%

The table reveals that, comparing 1955 with 1954, the number of price advances was down 4.5 percent; reductions, down 7.7 percent, and the number of unchanged prices, up 12.4 percent.

Using the same 113 botanicals as the basis for computation, OPD found that the price-average per pound paid this year dropped 6 percent under that of 1954 and was 11 percent below that of 1953. The composite cost of these 113 botanicals averaged about 36 cents per pound this year, against 38 cents in 1954, and 40 cents in 1953. This drop in the price-average paid was in contrast with the not abundant supply of labor in some areas. Usually buying prices tend upward when the labor force decreases in size. This was not true in 1955.

Kentucky Collection

Collection of drugs in eastern Kentucky decreased as production of coal increased. The drop in tonnage collected in that area was very sharp. Coal miners command high wages—when they work.

This year they worked at mining coal—not at the collection of botanicals. They left drug gathering to the aged, the younger women, and the children, which in part explains the smaller crop in eastern Kentucky.

Another factor also played a part. The OPD survey revealed that migration of miners reduced the number of potential drug collectors. During the year, many idle miners left the coal fields for jobs in other parts. Hence, the combination of rising coal production and the migration brought the sharp drop in collections.

The contrast between collection in western Virginia and eastern Kentucky was acute. The crop in Virginia was excellent. A comparatively high level of buying prices was set on items definitely on the wanted list. Prices were so attractive that no labor shortage was apparent. So ample was the tonnage collected that contract commitments have been almost completely met. Shortages that may develop later will have been caused mainly by the failure of collectors to set attractive prices early enough and at a time when the drugs could have been found. Consumers, too, will have been partly to blame for such shortages, because they had made their needs known too late in the season.

The Piedmont plateau and western North Carolina reported satisfactory col-

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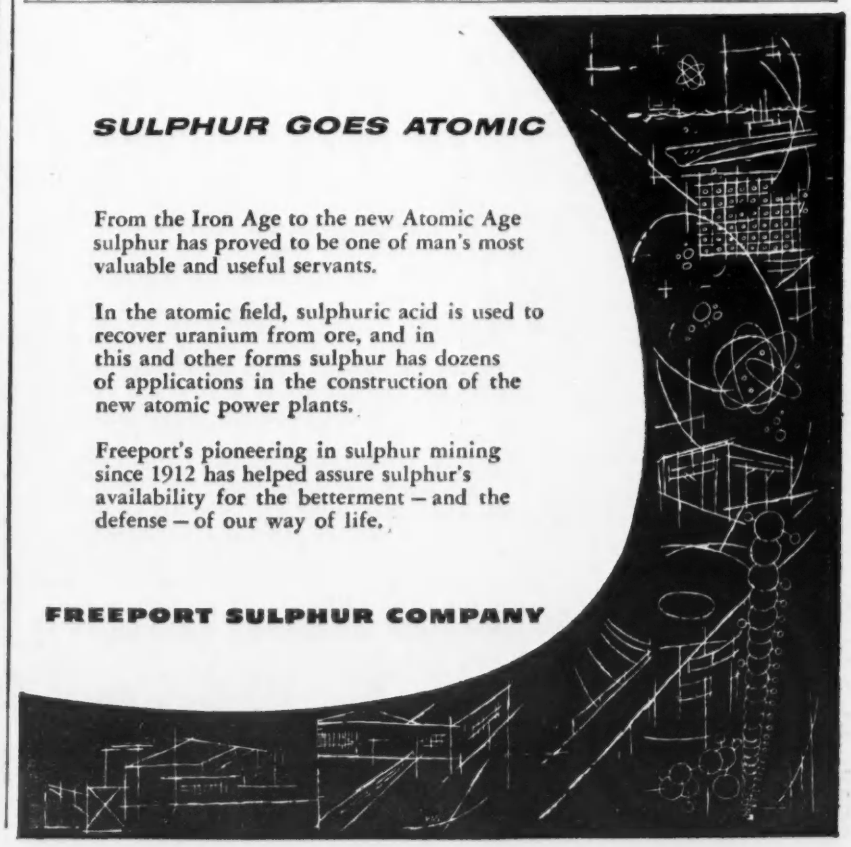

lections. In the mountain area, it is likely that a smaller tonnage was bought this year—attributable to the more cautious buying policy noted this year. Such caution seemed related to the existence of a substantial carryover stock created by the bumper crop of 1954. But it was also in part connected with the dropping of many drugs from 1955 buying lists.

The comment of one collector regarding the crop warehoused in Virginia and the satisfactory one produced on the Piedmont plateau throws considerable light on the situation:—

"It all works back to the price we will be willing to pay . . . If we pay enough while the goods can be collected . . . we can always get the goods we need. Sometimes we wait too long to set an attractive price and the wanted drug cannot be found easily . . . and you cannot get it collected.

"Mandrake almost had that experience this year but we believe the collection . . . will take care of the demand, possibly with some left over . . . But we think that some people are overdoing the story of mandrake scarcity . . . The lobelia crop is very spotty and collection is going to be small. My guess is that given a normal demand, lobelia herb will be in much shorter supply than mandrake root and witch hazel leaves may be on the short side."

St. Louis Sales, Receipts

Reports from the St. Louis area suggested that while sales have been good this season, receipts have been lighter than last year and some difficulty in covering needs has been experienced. One dealer in that area commented as follows:—

"There are plenty of botanicals to be collected but the gatherer is not collecting, due to the fact that he is better fixed financially than at any time in his career. We have not at any time curtailed our intake of merchandise this season. However, there are some carryovers, but the accumulation did not happen this season, but in previous years. What we have purchased this season costs more per pound than last season. Regarding mandrake root, there is a good demand at this time and any dealer can sell more than he has accumulated up to this time. The price to the gatherer is good and he can make money, if he wishes to work."

Collection reports from western Kentucky lack the detail usually obtained in that area. However, one dealer declared:—

"Digging of most kinds of roots in this area has been very restricted and limited. We have handled less mandrake root than in previous years and there has been a very spirited demand for the item even at the moment. Goldenseal root is also in very light supply, as are blood and wild ginger roots, and other items. Apparently diggers can obtain better pay in other ways and refrained from gathering items in the usual manner."

Special Demand Items

Some idea about the botanicals in which demand and need were concentrated may be gained from a list of the drugs which were especially sought by some collectors in the above mentioned areas: In 1954, twenty-two items had been on the specially wanted list. This year, the list totaled sixteen. Some of them, however, were sought as energetically this season as last.

The OPD record on this phase of collection activity is as follows:

Items in Special Request

Black haw, root bark	Mandrake root
Blood root	Pink root
Catnip	Poke root
Elm bark	Sassafras leaves
Horse nettle root	Wahoo, root bark
Indian turnip root	Wild cherry bark
Lady's slipper root	Witch hazel leaves
Lobelia herb	Yellow dock root

Prices on a few of the above items were raised during the buying season but most of them were mainly stable in price at all times. As stated above, the number of advances and declines was smaller in 1955.

The following table gives a fair view of what items underwent a change in price during the buying season:

Advanced

Aletris root	Queen of the meadow leaves
Black haw, root bark	Wintergreen herb, leaves
Blood root	Yarrow herb
Cohosh root, blue	Witch hazel leaves
Hellebore root, green	
Mandrake root	

Reduced

Balm of gilead buds, dry, wet	Shonny haw, tree bark
Blackberry root	Sumac, root bark
Catnip herb, leaves	Wahoo, root bark
Clover, red	White pine bark, rossed natural
Fringetree bark	Wild cherry bark, thick, thin rossed and unrossed
Mullein leaves	Wild cherries
Passion flower herb	Wild plum bark
Pink root	Witch hazel bark
Prickly ash bark, southern	Yellow dock root
Sassafras, root bark, select	
Tree bark, natural	

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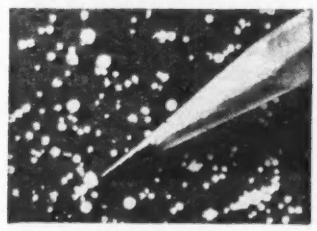

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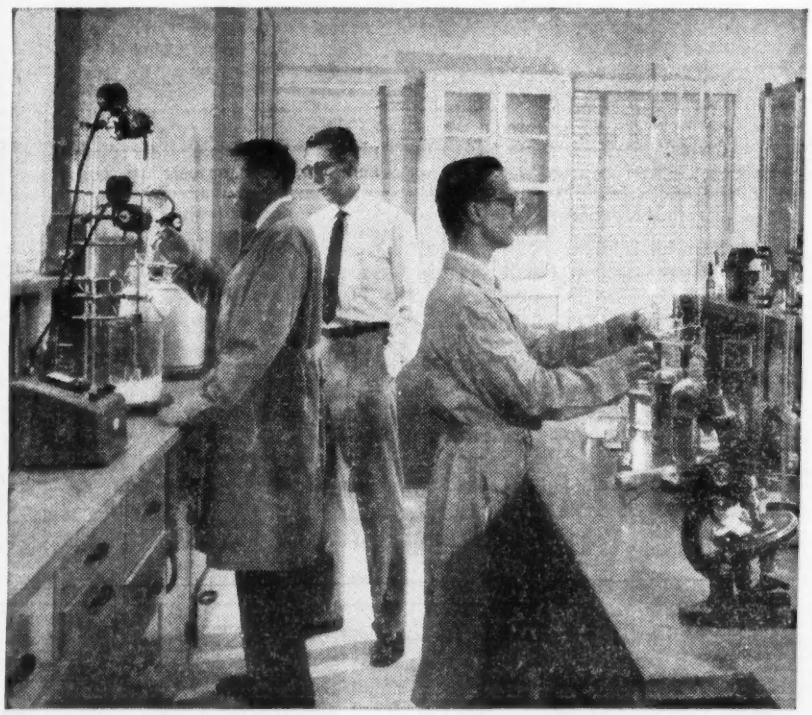

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Obituaries

Kenneth R. Farr

Kenneth R. Farr, vice-president of Petrolite Corporation, New York, and general manager and sales manager of Tretolite Company, Webster Grove, Mo., a division, died October 3 in St. Louis, Mo. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Farr become associated with Wm. S. Barnickel & Co. Petrolite's predecessor, in 1921. He was named vice-president in 1938.

William Latane Cauthorne, a retired district manager of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, died in Richmond, Va., on October 23. He was seventy-three years old.

Thomas C. Dunham, former president of Dunham Paint Company, Yonkers, N.Y., died October 20 in Hyannis, Mass. He was seventy-nine years old.

Dr. Harold S. Fales, retired head of the chemistry department of Newark College at Rutgers University, died October 26 in Orange, N. J. He was seventy-three years old.

Victor W. Filler, an executive of J. Sklar Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N.Y., died October 15 in New York. He was sixty-two years old.

Raymond E. Leone, a director and vice-president in charge of sales for Malt Diastase Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., died October 25 in that city, He was forty years old.

Ralph A. Lind, labor relations director of the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, New York, died enroute to New York by train from Lancaster, Ohio, on October 26. He was fifty-six years old.

George F. Parmenter, former head of the chemistry department of Colby College, died October 22 in Waterville, Me. He was seventy-eight years old.

J. Albert Raynolds, vice-president of Riker Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., a division of Rexall Drug Company, died October 25 in Woodland Hills, Calif. He was fifty-six years old.

William Reucassel, president of International Waxes, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., died October 21 in Sydney, N.S.

Dr. Arthur F. St. Andre, a research chemist with Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., New York, died October 24 in Summit, N.J. He was forty-one years old.

Jean Vaillancourt, vice-president of Independent Petroleum Corporation, Montreal, Que., died October 17. He was fifty-one years old. Mr. Vaillancourt had been active in the oil industry for the past thirty years.

Ray A. Walters, general manager of International Petroleum Company of Columbia, died October 25 in Bogota, Columbia. He was forty-three years old.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists to Meet

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists has scheduled a meeting for Tuesday, November 8, at which a speech entitled "Cosmetic Research — Exploration and Evaluation" will be given by Dr. Kenneth L. Russell, director of research of Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J. Newly elected officers will also be installed.

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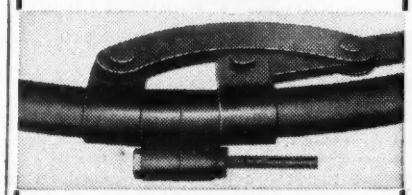

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Good volume of textile and leather chemicals continued to move into consuming channels against former orders. New business also was fairly active for prompt requirements, with buyers showing increased interest in future needs. Prices were without change last week and the market was featured by a steady tone.

Bichromates and other chemicals continued in active request against current contracts. Sizing materials were in steady demand for prompt delivery, also against former orders. Potato starch was unchanged and steadier for shipments from Maine. Sellers were maintaining quotations at current levels and refusing lower bids. Tapioca flour also was in good demand for shipment, with the bulk of trading noted in Brazilian grades. Offers of Siamese for shipment were light but buying interest was still slow. Sago flour replacements were firmly held at unchanged quotations.

Shoe production in September again established a record for the month with an output of 49,700,000 pairs, according to Tanners Council. This represents a gain of 16 percent over September, 1954, with all major categories participating except misses' and children's, where output was off by 2 percent from a year ago. Men's shoe production showed the largest gain over a year ago. October shoe output will probably also establish a record for that month with a probable production of about 48,500,000 pairs—an increase of 13 percent over October, last year.

Output in the first nine months reached a record volume of 439,394,000 pairs, or 11 percent more than in the same period of 1954.

World wool consumption in the first six months of the year is estimated at an annual rate of 2,589,000,000 pounds clean basis, according to the Wool Bureau, an increase of 72,000,000 pounds over the 1954. The 1955 total reflects major gains in consumption by the United States and Japan, and minor gains and losses in other leading wool consuming countries.

Estimated world production of 2,615,000,000 pounds, clean basis, during the 1955-56 season extends the year-by-year rise in the world clip since the end of World War II.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities of all grades against current contracts. Demand for prompt needs also was quite active. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sodium Acetate—Buying interest continued fairly active for immediate delivery. Prices were well held at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business was reported good for prompt requirements. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations.

Sulfonated Oils—Prices were unchanged and steady for all varieties. Demand was spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Market continued steady, under active demand for prompt requirements. Supplies were adequate and were moved at 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Business continued at a good rate for immediate and later delivery. Prices were unchanged and firm. Gum was quoted at $9.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.89; dark, $8.99 and white $8.73, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch — Deliveries against contracts moved in good volume, with new business reported quite active. Prices were well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.13 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York and powder, $7.25, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply increased 391,000 bushels to 19,768,000 bushels for the week ending October 21, compared with 16,942,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Good consuming demand was noted for prompt needs. Market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of egg whites. Flake was well held at $1.80 to $1.85 per pound and powder, $1.84 to $1.89 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity and seller. Technical was fairly active for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged, ranging from 70c. to 85c. per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 29, 1954
104.27	104.27	104.27	94.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Egg Yolk—A steadier tone prevailed following recent weakness. Prices were well held at $1.05 to $1.08 per pound, spot according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Firm tone prevailed in this market with moderate sales passing at 5½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine, for prompt and later shipment. Consumers continued to show good inquiry for replacements. The Idaho market remained steady, with new production maintained at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills for delivery during the balance of the year. Stocks in the local market were unchanged at 8c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Limited stocks on spot were maintained at current quotations. Demand was moderate. Inquiry for replacement from abroad was more active. Offers were limited and held at 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock, November shipment. Raw on spot was quoted at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound and refined, 8c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market was unchanged and firm. Buying interest continued quite active for replacements from Brazil. High grade flour was sold at 6.1c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment. Medium Siamese grade was available at 5.85c., same basis. Stocks of Brazilian on spot were quoted at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Cattle hide production was higher in August and estimated at 2,212,000 hides compared with 1,664,000 in July by Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip and other skins also were higher totaling 871,000 against 606,000 in July; goat and kid skins, 1,982,000 against 1,823,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,498,000 against 1,574,000.

Chestnut Extract—Demand continued for moderate lots for actual needs. Market was unchanged and steady. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Conditions in this market remained steady. Consuming inquiry was reported quite active. Shipments were maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest was more active, but actual sales were limited to prompt shipment. Primary market was unchanged and steady. African bark was offered at $69 to $71 per ton, ex dock. Colombian bark was unchanged at $58 per ton, ex dock, and Ecuadorian $55 per ton, same basis, prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—This market was unchanged and steady. Trading was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. Assorted JI's were quoted at $58 per ton, exdock; crushed, $82, and Bombay, $55, same basis. Extract was nominal at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was reported fair, chiefly for prompt shipment. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was held at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent was 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Tanners continued to take moderate lots for prompt shipment, though interest in later requirements was reported improved. Primary market was steady. Fair average bark was unchanged at $99 per ton, exdock, and merchantable, $96, same basis, prompt shipment. East African extract was quoted at 9¾c. per pound, and South African, 10c., exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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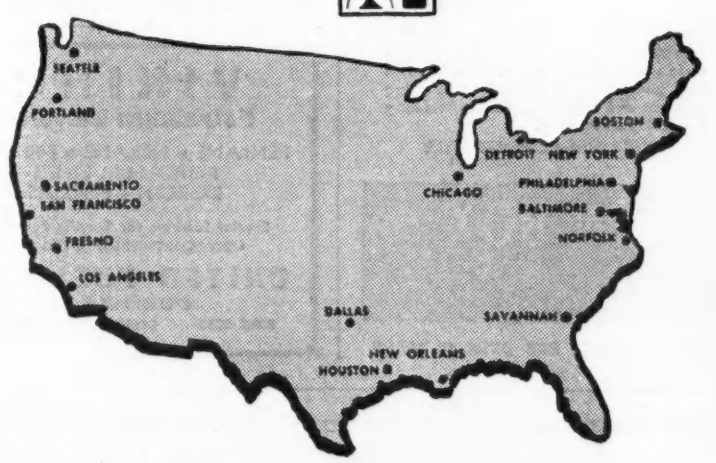

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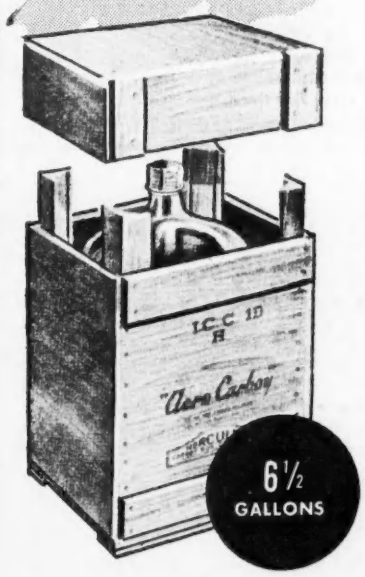

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Petroleum Derivatives

Some further slight firming was noted in this market last week, it was reported. Considered primarily responsible was the automotive industry, which has recently begun to show a good strength, after many months of decline and looseness.

However, this strength is only felt in a few of the solvents; primarily benzol and, to a lesser degree, xylol and tylol. The rest of the market, with the exception of the seasonal products (the lighter fractions, heating gases, etc.) appeared to show a continued lethargy with little movement in any dircetion.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index for petroleum and petroleum products was 113 for August, compared with 111.6 for July and 109.3 for August, 1954.

The total demand for all oils in August averaged 8,500,000 barrels daily, including total exports of 416,000 barrels daily and a domestic demand of 8,084,000 barrels daily. Compared with August, 1954, total demand was 12.3 percent higher, total exports were 26 percent greater, and domestic demand was 11.7 percent higher.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—This product continued with a good market last week, it was reported. Sales were good with production even and stocks not overly full. There were no price variations. Statistics offered by the Bureau of Mines show that 228,307,000 barrels were produced during the month of August.. This is an advance over the figure for the previous month of 226,683,000 barrels and that of August, 1954, which was 211,150,000 barrels. Daily averages for the three periods were, respectively, 7,365,000 barrels, 226,683,000 barrels, and 211,150,000. Figures for the eight month period spanning January to August show a total production of 1,809,714,000 gallons, with a daily average production of 7,447,000. Figures for the similar period during the previous year show a total production of 1,715,333,000 gallons total production and a daily average of 7,059,000 gallons.

Heptane—Some development of quaries in various areas offered a slight advance, though the general picture of looseness in the heptane market was continued last week, it has been reported. The governments position in this market continued to be an unknown factor. There were no price changes; production was down; stocks were good.

Toluol—Most quarters conceded that this product continued a loose market last week. The market has been on this level for many months, it was noted. The prime source of the markets decline was the loss of government sales, though explosive manufacturer sales and stockpiling were continuing with some small vigor. Further hurt has been done the industry by the expected seasonal slack in paint sales. There were no price changes.

Xylol—Industry sources reported a relatively firm market in this quarter last week. Steel output was moving at a good pace and the supply of xylol was considered about adequate to meet the strong demand. The market was in good balance between supply and demand. Partially, the demand was stemming from the manufacturers of alkyd resins and protective coatings. Prices were unchanged.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Further firming was marked in this product's market last week, it was noted. The seasonal upswing took a sharp jump in many areas in order to keep apace of swiftly developing cold weather. Areas which originally were merely suffering from cold snaps, now have found themselves amidst an early winter. There were no price changes, though the taughtness of the market seems to point a finger in the direction of variation. The last of two price changes occurred at the beginning of this month. An earlier one went into effect on September 1. Production was reported good with supply sufficient to cope with the present demand.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 29, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 15 totaled 255,134,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 254,986,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 148,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 268,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 416,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Wax production during August was 408,000 barrels, which is on a level with production for August, 1954, though it is a 25,000 barrel decrease from July of this year. Daily average for production in August was 13,000 barrels. Production figures for the first eight months of the year show an output of 3,495,000 barrels, a total that is very close to figures for the first eight months of the previous year. Stocks for the month of August were 573,000 barrels, a figure that declines slightly from the 602,000 barrels stocked at the end of July. The figure for August, 1954, was 571,000 barrels.

Microcrystalline—This product's market continued to show fair firmness last week it was reported. Foreign queries continued good, with some advance in domestic demand noted. Production was considered at a good level; stocks showed an expected evenness. There were no price changes noted. The last price change was the ½c. advance on September 1.

Paraffin—Foreign queries continued to act as a buoy for this market, which showed continued firmness last week, it was reported. Sales were good with high melting point paraffin showing a particularly good week. Western demand figured high in the total tally of sales. Production figures were on a level with those of last week with stocks strong enough to handle most demand, it was reported. There were no quotation changes.

Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ended October 14 indicate an increase in crude oil production and increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Industry, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,714,000 barrels, an increase of 24,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,357,000 barrels were 166,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 592,000 barrels above the week ended October 15, 1954. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 727,000 barrels daily compared with 827,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending October 14 crude oil production averaged 6,684,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,354,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 805,000 barrels daily.

Production of crude petroleum averaged 6,665,000 barrels daily for the month of August, an increase of 33,000 barrels above the July daily average of 6,632,000 barrels, according to computations of the Bureau of Mines. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil increased 60,000 barrels daily to 6,918,000 barrels and stocks of domestic crude oil were reduced at the rate of 253,000 barrels daily during the month.

A total of 2,834 oil wells were completed in August, an increase of 173 compared with the July total. Drilling rigs in operation at the end of the month totaled 5,486. Total crude runs to stills averaged 7,580,000 barrels daily in August and were the same as in July. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 765,000 barrels daily compared with 807,000 barrels daily in July.

Petrolatum—This product continued to show a firm market, it was reported last week. Production appears to be up with sales moving at a good and steady pace. Prices, though showing signs of possible further shifts, have not moved since the ½c. advance in September. Producers have noted that further extension of stock, or too speedily stepped-up sales could and in all probability would lead into further quotation shifts.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

D. L. Matthews has been appointed chief engineer of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.

Industry Asked to Develop Set of National Standards

Thomas P. Pike, assistant Secretary of Defense for supply and logistics, pleaded last week with American industry to develop a comprehensive set of national standards in engineering, safety and related fields. This can only be done, Mr. Pike told the National Conference on Standards in Washington, D. C., by close cooperation of government and industry in standards work.

Pointing out that the Uited States is rapidly becoming a "have-not nation" in a number of raw materials, he declared, "We simply cannot afford to continue to waste the mountains of money and materials that we have been wasting through lack of standards. We cannot afford the old cross-purposes between the men who design and the men who produce. We must not continue production with government on one level and industry on another with an imperfect stairway between them"

The three-day standards parley, keyed to the theme "Government-Industry Cooperation in Standardization," was cosponsored by the National Bureau of Standards and the American Standards Association.

Chemical Industry's Growth

—*Continued from page 7*

wood will force the use of sugarcane bagasse as a source.

Synthetic fibers will continue to grow, he continued, adding that "wool is destined to go the way of silk." He was of the opinion that the problem of true synthetic rubber has been solved with "the pilot-plant production of cis rubber from isoprene." Pointing out that today five-eighth of the soap US soap and detergents market has been taken by detergents, Dr. Hass asserted, "Soap is on its way out."

J. Warren Kinsman, vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., told SAACI that "the chemical industry will probably stay among the most dynamic by investing in research and in manufacturing facilities its share of some predicted $240,000,000,000 during the next twenty years to help provide at least 20,000,000 more job opportunities for the people who will mature to work age from now until 1975."

To sell its increased output, Mr. Kinsman said, chemical management will have to devote more time to its relationship with salesmen. Of particular concern, he held, will be the caliber and productivity of chemical salesmen "because each industrial salesman keeps thirty-one factory workers busy."

Robert A. Gopel, manager of sales personnel development for Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., gave a detailed, illustrated talk on how to make a sales presentation. W. Edward Keegan, sales manager of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, discussed the district office and how it should be run.

SAACI's seven-man nominating committee, elected by mail ballot, was announced at the business meeting. The committee, which will pick the officer slate for 1956, is headed by Robert A. Milano of Millmaster Chemical Company. Other members are:—

Paul W. Hiller of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation; Frank G. Fanning of Frank G. Fanning Company; Ralph L. Ericsson of Sumner Chemical Company; William J. Weed of Niagara Alkali Company; James E. Ferris of Niagara Alkali, and Philip J. LoBue of Philip J. LoBue Company.

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

There were no price changes noted in the industrial organic chemicals group last week. As previously reported, no further price movements were expected until possibly in December at which time producers' intentions are customarily made known for the approaching first quarter of the new year.

One of the most important, if not the most important single factor, contributing to the current prosperity in the chemical industry is the continued high rate of production in the auto industry. Judging from the announced aims of virtually every auto maker to boost his particular share of the market in the year to come and the consequent overall increase in production, the short range outlook for chemicals is excellent.

Last week a symposium on nitroparaffins in New York stressed the vast potential for these compounds. It was claimed that this petrochemical group presented as great an industrial potential as is enjoyed by coal tar derivatives. One of the basic compounds, nitromethane, was said to be a self-oxidizing fuel of considerable power, a factor which could prove very useful as a rocket propellant. A host of other applications for the nitroparaffins and their derivatives were also discussed. Commercial production of nitroparaffins was recently inaugurated on a large scale. Thus supplies for current uses were ample.

The glycerin situation continued essentially unchanged last week. The stable situation in Argentina has been effective in promoting imports of crude from that country. Production of domestic crude still falls short of estimated needs as a result of the decline in soap production. Synthetic glycerin usage continues to grow and a report received last week indicated that a plant will be built in the Netherlands for its production. The producer erecting the plant was expected to use the same process first used in the United States.

Methanol continued to move into consumer channels at a good rate. Indications to date were that a cold winter was anticipated with a resultant heavy call on synthetic methanol by anti-freeze makers. Pentaerythritol was unchanged last week and continued in strong demand. Prices were firm and no changes were expected in the near future, at any rate.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for this ester solvent was reported to be running at good levels. Supplies were adequate to cover trade needs and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady. The heavy rate of production in the automotive industry has been reflected in a correspondingly strong demand for lacquers and lacquer solvents. The outlook for ethyl acetate consumption in coming months should continue good.

According to the United States Tariff Commission, production of ethyl acetate (85 precent) totaled 7,726,362 pounds in August of this year, compared to 7,017,264 pounds turned out in July.

Ethylene Diamine—Demand for ethylene diamine was steady. This amine finds use in the synthesis of surface active agents and chelating agents, both of which are currently in considerable demand. Ethylene diamine also is used to form resinous polymers with formaldehyde resin systems.

Supplies of ethylene diamine were ample to meet current requirements and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

Ethylene Dichloride—Demand for this chlorinated olefin was said to be running at routine levels. Supplies were ample to cover industrial requirements at present and expected to continue in the future. Prices were unchanged.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin was reported to be continuing at good levels. The drugs and cosmetics industries were accounting for a substantial seasonal demand which was spurred both by the customary rise in drug consumption at this time and the fact that production levels were high in anticipation of the approach of the Christmas buying season.

The outlook, supplywise, was good, on the whole. Imports of crude glycerin continued to bolster domestic production although the supply of natural glycerin remains on the tight side. Offtake of both synthetic and natural glycerin is heavy and it appears likely that this situation will continue until at least the first of the new year. Crude glycerin prices continued nominal last week with soaplye crude quoted at 20c. and saponification grade at 22c. per pound.

Production of synthetic glycerine, up to now an exclusive American chemical industry development, takes on an international flavor with the recent announcement of a $6,600,000 plant to be built near Rotterdam, Holland. The builder will use the same process now employed by the first synthetic glycerin producer, in its U. S. production. The new foreign unit is expected to be on stream in 1957.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Inquiry was routine while supplies were adequate to cover trade needs. Prices were steady and not expected to change in the immediate future.

Methanol—Inquiry for methanol was reported running at strong levels. With prospects of a cold winter forecast, antifreeze makers have been busy in their canning and drum operations in anticipation of heavy sales. Aside from its use as an antifreeze, consumption of methanol in industrial uses continues heavy. The strong demand for formaldehyde has, of course, been reflected in a correspondingly heavy demand for methanol since the former is manufactured from methanol.

Pricewise, there was no change noted. Methanol schedules were expected to continue at firm levels for the balance of the quarter.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—The high rate of production in the automotive and appliance industries has resulted in a very heavy demand for lacquers with a correspondingly strong demand for solvents of which methyl ethyl ketone is an important member.

Supplies were currently running apace with inquiry and prices were firm and not expected to undergo any change in the immediate future.

Nitroparaffins—Current demand for the nitroparaffin group continues at a steady pace. The growth potential for this group of compounds, however, was estimated to be tremendous, according to the producer.

At a symposium held in New York last week, this potential was discussed. It was claimed that nitroparaffins offer as great an industrial potential as coal tar derivatives. There are presently more than 2,000 nitroparaffin derivatives with the number steadily increasing. The range of uses for nitroparaffins was a wide one. Nitromethane is finding use as a special fuel in racing cars and has been classed as possible fuel of the future since it supplies its own oxidizing agent thus eliminating the need for an outside source of oxygen, such as air, in the production of energy. The most significant potential use for this compound could be in rocket fuels, it was noted.

Other more prosaic but highly important end uses for the nitroparaffins may be found in cosmetics, protective coatings, floor waxes, dyes for synthetic fibers, farm fumigants and insecticides. The nitroparaffin group are said to be powerful solvents and emulsifiers as well as reducing agents and corrosion inhibitors.

Oxalic Acid—Inquiry for oxalic acid was reported to be steady with seasonal

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 29, 1954
130.73	130.73	131.00	132.06

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

influences contributing to the overall demand. Oxalic acid is used in substantial amounts as a basic ingredient of automotive radiator cleaning compounds and in floor bleaches. The former outlet is sizable in view of the growing emphasis upon the sale of these compounds to the motorist and the great number of cars, trucks and buses currently in operation. Also of primary importance is its use in metal cleaning compounds in industry. Consumption in this usage is appreciable since industrial production levels have been running at high levels.

Pentaerythritol — Demand for pentaerythritol was reported to be running at a good rate. Supplies were adequate to cover consumer needs while prices were steady.

Despite the fact that glycerin production is slated for a sizable increase, PE producers give no sign of being disturbed over the possibility of glycerin recapturing some of its former markets via further lowering of current price schedules. PE producers aver that manufacturers of alkyd resins have pretty much decided what products are best made with PE, those best with glycerin. The result has been a pronounced reluctance to switch from one to other, depending upon possible lower prices on one or the other.

Production-wise, PE plant capacity has been estimated to exceed industry's consumption of this polyol. Slated expansion of current facilities is expected to bring capacity to new levels in the coming year. Whether demand will increase sufficiently to use up the added production of PE remains conjectural at this time.

Dr. Leonard Elected Head Of ACS Organics Division

Dr. Nelson J. Leonard, professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of organic chemistry for 1955-56. He succeeds Dr. A. Harold Blatt, professor of chemistry at Queens College, New York.

Dr. John D. Roberts, professor of organic chemistry at the California Institute of Technology, was chosen chairman-elect and Prof. William E. Parham of the University of Minnesota was named secretary-treasurer.

An authority on alkaloids, Dr. Leonard was a scientific consultant and special investigator on an industrial intelligence mission abroad for the United States Army and the Department of Commerce in 1945-46. He served with the government's Committee on Medical Research in 1944. Dr. Leonard is presently editor of the yearly publication, *Organic Syntheses*.

Spencer Appoints Craig Market Research Manager

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has named Jack Craig manager of market research for industrial chemicals and C. L. Monson product sales supervisor. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Craig was the New York representative of Spencer's general development department. Previously he was associated with E. I. duPont de Nemours Co. and Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation.

Mr. Monson had been agricultural sales representative for Iowa for the past five years. He joined Spencer in 1948 and his first sales territory with the company was in the Georgia-Alabama-Florida area.

Antibiotics Rules Changed

Several amendments to the regulations relating to antibiotic drugs were announced last week by the Food and Drug Administration. The changes were concerned with sections of the regulations covering animal feeds containing bacitracin, standards of identity for tetracycline and vasoconstrictor suspension, and the certification period for chloramphenicol solution.

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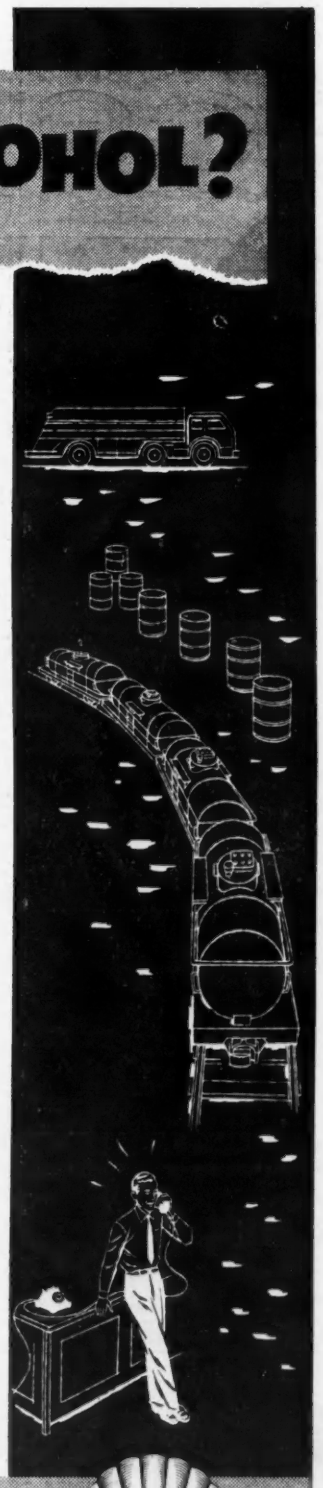

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Coal Chemicals

The week was characterized by an even market, high level output and strong demand in general. There were no price changes and no talk of any being imminent. Light oils were being produced at or near record volume. The benzol market was particularly healthy, and xylol producers were doing good business on prior commitments.

Something like optimum conditions prevailed in the phthalic anhydride market, where producers were shipping out the intermediate just about as fast as they could turn it out, and production was lively. There wasn't any sign of a let-up, and some sources reported increases in orders for November over the amounts taken in October. Naphthalene, from which phthalic anhydride is produced, was moving directly into consuming channels as fast as it could be made. b-Naphthol moved in fair volume from quite adequate supplies.

Low boil cresylic acids and cresol remained in a mildly tight supply position. Demand was heavy for cresylic resins, aircraft engine cleaners and disinfectants.

There was good balance in the phenol market at large production volume. Output from new producers has largely been absorbed into the market without adverse effects. The new higher prices established October 1 were holding firm.

Acetoacetanilide, acetoacet-o-chloroanilide and acetoacet-o-toluidide were maintaining a steady market at relatively small volume. Market conditions were essentially unchanged from what they have been in past months. Competition from German imports was said to have had little adverse effect on sales of domestic production.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production for the week ending October 30, as 98.2 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,370,000 tons of steel, as against the 2,386,000 tons turned out the previous week, 2,341,000 tons one month ago, and 1,776,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 29, 1954
114.79	114.79	114.77	114.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Prices were firm last week. Brisk demand was holding supply in balance, as steel production and the concomitant supply of light oils continued high. Big quantities were being drawn off for styrene synthesis.

The Bureau of Mines reported benzol sales in August amounted to 11,437,569 gallons, up 26 percent from the Bureau's figure of 9,070,800 gallons for the corresponding month last year. Sales in the first eight months of this year were put at 108,651,920 gallons, compared to 88,607,300 gallons in the same part of 1954, a 23 percent increase.

Coaltar—Record steel production created heavy crude output. Prices at the resale level were holding steady. Tanklots of crude were available for resale at the works at from 15.5c. to 19.9c. per gallon. Prices were 25.5c. at the warehouse in carlots, 27.5c. in less than carlots.

Production of crude was up 28 percent in August, 1955, compared to that in August, 1954, the Bureau of Mines reported, from 55,791,200 in August, 1954, to 71,208,264 gallons in August this year. Production in the first eight months of the current year amounted to 556,894,398 gallons, an increase of 19 percent compared to production of 468,478,800 gallons in the comparable period last year.

The Bureau reported August sales were 30,677,965 gallons, up 8 percent over the figures of 28,490,100 gallons for August, 1954. But cumulative sales to date were running about 3 percent behind those chalked up in the first eight months last year. The figures were 238,787,500 gallons last year, 231,719,023 gallons this year, or 7,068,477 gallons less this year.

Stocks have swelled 28 percent. They were 26,758,406 gallons at the end of August, 1954, 34,202,567 gallons on the same date this year. The difference is 7,444,161 gallons.

Cresol—Cresylic resin production and other uses continued to provide an adequate market for cresol in spite continued high output. The meta-para fractions were doing best. Prices of all fractions held firm through last week.

Cresylic Acid—This was still a tight market. Production was at capacity again, but foreign demand was holding ADF to a trickle while aircraft engine cleaners, disinfectants and other uses were draining off output as fast as it was coming on the market. Prices held at former levels and appeared to be quite stable. Low boiling acids were in heaviest demand.

Naphthalene — Prices were reported fairly firm at the level on which they were stabilized in midsummer, despite steadily heavy demand. Business was good particularly through the phthalic anhydride-alkyd resin outlet.

The only justification that could be put forth for any further price increase, in the view of one producer, is incentive to producers to extract more naphthalene from the oils. And he felt extraction is now so near optimum that a price boost wouldn't have much immediate effect in this respect.

Supplies were tight but not tight enough to lure buyers into the import market at the prevailing 2 cents-per-pound premium, the estimated additional cost of imported naphthalene at the buyer's plant in terms of offers now being made for delivery in the first quarter of the next year.

Naphthalene sales in August were up 102 percent over the figure for August, 1954, the Bureau of Mines reported. Sales totaled 15,066,362 pounds this August, the Bureau reported, as against 7,441,800 pounds last year, an increase of 7,624,562 pounds. This brought cumulative total sales since the first of the calendar year to 111,289,381 pounds, up 82 percent or 50,299,681 pounds over the 60,989,700 pounds reported sold in the same period a year ago.

Phenol—Demand for all grades was said to be active all across the various end-use patterns. Supplies were adequate to take care of consuming needs, but there was no problem of promptly disposing of production.

Pyridine—This market is still dormant, but industry sources believe new applications will provide an ample market for pyridine a year or two hence.

Pyridine was in very tight supply a few years ago when sulfapyridine was a new wonder drug and the relatively low yield of this tar acid was being stringently allocated for use in antihistamines. Producers at that time discouraged many otherwise attractive proposals for new applications in the belief that more production..not more demand...was the pyridine problem.

Since then, technology has come up with at least two successful ways to synthesize pyridine. Now it is both more plentiful and more economically produced. The price has gone down, and pyridine has become a sales, rather than a technological, problem.

It is believed those shelved applications will eventually put this market in balance.

Prices were firm last week at $2.77 per gallon in carlots, $2.80 per gallon in less than carlots, in drums at the works, freight equalized, for denaturing grade; 75 cents per pound, same basis, for 2° refined pyridine in non-returnable drums in less than carlots.

Toluol—Toluol producers were still doing a good business last week at the former prices.

Cumulative sales of the calendar year to the end of August are running 15 per-

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending Oct. 30 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor, NH_3	lbs.	1,107,953
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,981,289
Benzol	gals.	3,830,354
Coaltar	gals.	17,537,324
Creosote oil	gals.	981,330
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,706,573
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	28,490
Toluol	gals.	753,409
Xylol	gals.	201,014

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Malcolm E. Hunter (left) has been appointed assistant to the president of the Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and Walter S. Colvin (right) has been made director of agricultural sales.

cent ahead of sales in the first eight months of 1954, figures released by the Bureau of Mines revealed. Sales were 26,642,800 gallons during this period last year, 30,764,413 gallons this year. Sales figures for the month of August were 3,376,200 gallons last year, up 1 percent to 3,403,683 gallons this year.

Xylol—The market for this item, so far as the coaltar industry was concerned was unchanged. Makers had a good idea of their potential output, had contracted for its disposal, and sales moved accordingly.

Intermediates

Acetoacetanilide—This color intermediate was moving in small but steady volume in face of some competitive imports from Germany. Prices, per pound delivered in fibre drums, were firm at 80c. in carlots and 81c. in less than carlots. One stabilizing influence was the steady use of benzidine yellow in the protective coatings industry.

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide—Supplies were plentiful. Trade sources said German imports were evident in the market, but that a consistent demand was holding at former levels for domestic output. Prices were steady at $1.35 per pound in carlots, $1.36 in less than carlots, in fibre drums, delivered.

Acetoacet-o-toluidide—It was reported that this dye was getting the same small demand that has been sustaining the domestic market for some time. Prices, in fibre drums, delivered, were considered firm at 82c. per pound in carlots and 83c. in less than carlots. Benzidine yellow made with acetoacet-o-toluidide was firm and steady. Supply of this pigment intermediate was more than adequate.

Aniline—Price patterns were unchanged at the beginning of the fourth quarter, and indications were that there would be no change for the balance of this year. Demand was reported as good overall. Consuming interest from the synthetic rubber industry was said to be well sustained, and dyestuffs maintained their usual steady volume. Whether made by reduction of nitrobenzene by acid and iron filings, or from other syntheses, prices were at the same level. Supplies were regarded as adequate to meet all demands.

Anthraquinone—Supplies of all grades were said to be abundant, and prices were firm and unchanged from levels which have prevailed for several months. Carlots of 99.5 percent material were quoted at 83 cents per pound, and less than carlots at 86 cents. The electrical grade was priced at 91 cents per pound. Demand was well sustained at good volume, even though it had slowed up a bit in recent weeks.

b-Naphthol—This item was reportedly in quite adequate supply to meet all consuming needs. Prices were firm at levels established October 1 when carlot and truck load quantities of flakes were priced at 33 cents per pound and similar quantities of powder at 35 cents per pound. Less than carlot or truckloads were quoted at 35 cents per pound for the flake and 37 cents per pound for the powder.

Nitrobenzene—With a steady price pattern prevailing on benzol and nitric acid, there have been no price changes on this item for an extended period, and none was currently being contemplated. Tankcars remained at 11 cents per pound, as did also tanktrucks, with the usual differentials for carlot and less carlot drum quantities. Supplies were quite adequate and demand steady, at moderate volume. Of course, much of the nitrobenzene produced was captive.

m-Nitro-p-Toluidine—There was nothing new to report on this item except that demand has been steady at relatively small volume. The price structure has long been firm at $1.59 per pound, and was expected to remain so for the balance of this year.

p-Phenylenediamine — Technical material was firmly priced at $1.35 per pound packed in lever type fiber drums, unchanged from levels which have long prevailed. Business was described as steady but nothing spectacular. Business volume on redistilled stuff which had formerly sold at $2 per pound has over the long pull been one of steadily deminishing demand. Consequently, leading producers having dropped the item because of low volume, this grade will no longer be listed in OPD.

Phthalic Anhydride—Supply and demand were described as being about in balance last week. There were no producers who were not able to take care of incoming orders. On the other hand, they were shipping phthalic just about as fast as they could make it. Just how long this balanced position would be maintained was a matter for conjecture.

Indications a couple weeks ago were that demand was slowing up a bit. This trend, however, was not sufficiently definite to pin any decisions on, and orders received currently for delivery next month looked good. In fact, in several cases producers reported customers ordering more for next month than they took for this month, indicating that a well sustained demand, and perhaps some increase, was in the making.

Larrick Awarded Degree

George P. Larrick, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science by the Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, last week.

In a brief address at ceremonies at the institute, Mr. Larrick reviewed the history of pure food and drug legislation, and emphasized the importance of greater numbers of food technologists being graduated to keep up with scientific advances in the field of food processing

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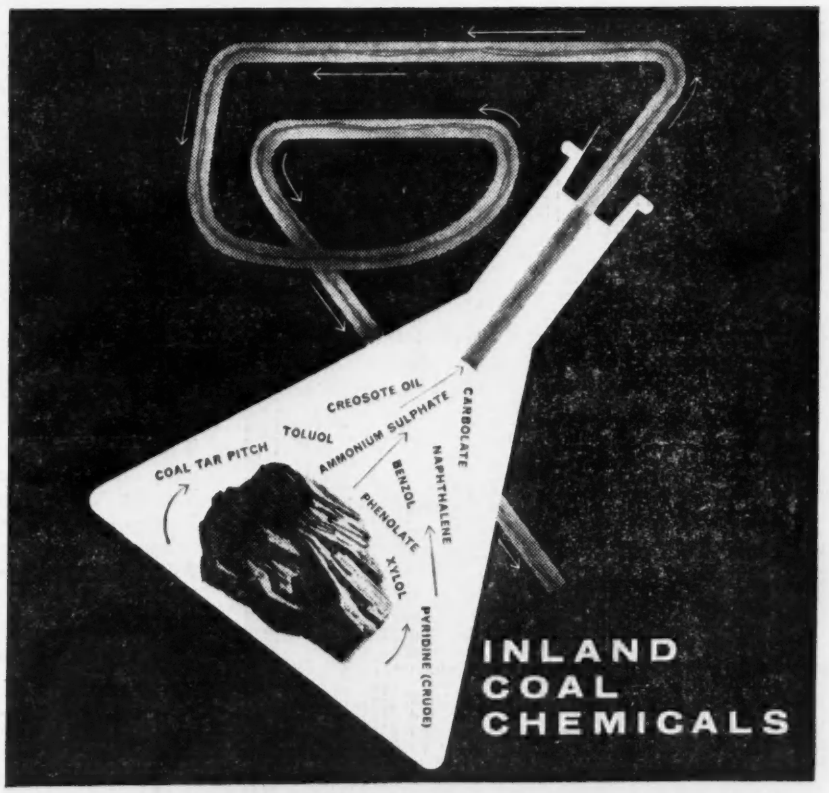

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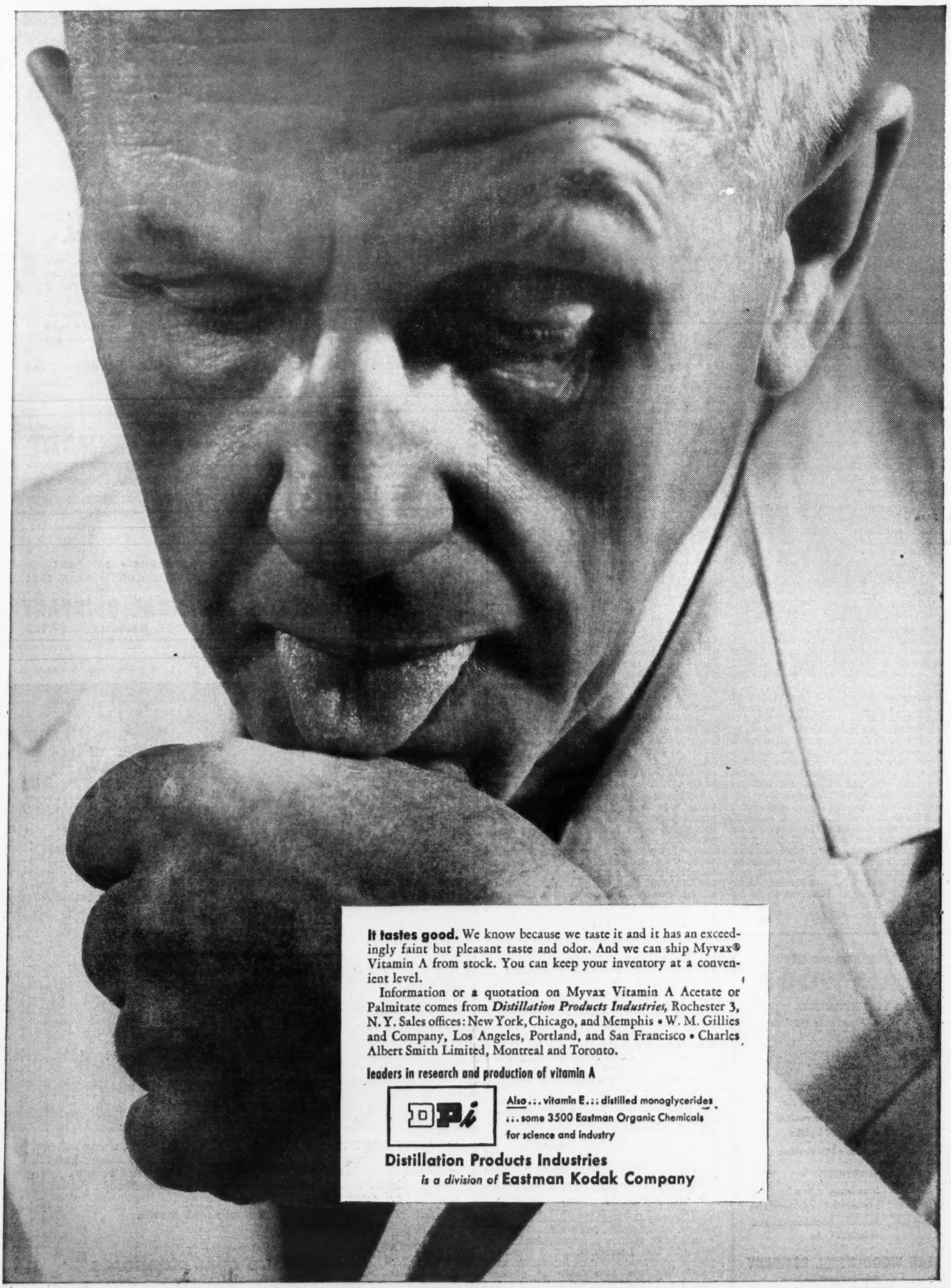
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The spot market featured two price changes last week, it was reported. NF thymol was reduced 25 cents per pound in the second such reduction this year. Economies resulting from improved manufacturing procedures were reported responsible for the decrease. It was thought that the reduction would have the effect of stimulating consumer interest in addition to making it more difficult for European material to compete in this market.

Also reported lower last week was Brazilian menthol which dropped 25 cents per pound, on spot. The price decline was not surprising in view of the current lack of interest evinced by consumers. Many of the largest consumers of menthol were said to operate either solely on a contract basis or to exclusively use synthetic menthol. The supply position of the latter is reported to be more dependable and hence prices are less subject to variation. Japanese menthol has been making somewhat of a comeback and quotations heard from abroad were on a favorable basis with the current market in the Brazilian type.

There were some interesting developments noted in the drugs market last week. Following a long investigation by the FDA, it recently made "recommendations" to producers of aspirin and other salicylate preparations that labels contain a warning that they should be kept out of children's reach. Several manufacturers have already changed their labeling to conform to the FDA's suggestions, it was stated.

Another item of interest reported was tin[illegible]ntazid or isonicotinic acid hydrazid[illegible] which has been used for some time in the treatment of active cases of tuberculosis, may prove to be an ideal prophylaxis against this disease in tuberculin positive persons. If current tests are successfully concluded, the consumption potential for this drug would be increased manyfold, since it has been estimated that about one-half of the country's population is tuberculin positive.

The antibiotics continue to move at a good seasonal pace with prices firming up to some degree. Supplies were adequate and expected to continue in the immediate future, at any rate.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Menthol, Brazilian, 25c. per lb.
Thymol, NF, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 29, 1954
66.42	66.42	66.49	66.93

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Antibiotics—The spot market was steady last week. Inquiry has increased seasonally while supplies were adequate to cover trade requirements.

Use of antibiotics in plant disease control appears to be on the threshold of achieving tremendous significance. Wide commercial use of antibiotics to prevent spoilage of meat, milk and eggs in transit from farm to consumer has been forecast. It was pointed out that already antibiotics are being used under commercial conditions to control formerly incurable diseases of fruits, vegetables and tobacco plants. Plant diseases cost American farmers an estimated $2,000,000,000 annually.

In addition to disease control, researchers have found a yield increase in tomatoes, peppers, and potatoes treated with antibiotic spray combinations. In tomatoes, the increase was as much as 50 percent over untreated plants.

Diseases already controllable with antibiotics include fire blight of pears and apples, walnut blight, bacterial spot of tomatoes and peppers, potato seed piece decay, wildfire and blue mold of tobacco, halo blight of beans, and bacterial blight of celery, it was noted.

Other uses of great potential are in food preservation and as a significant factor in promoting poultry and swine growth as well as in control of animal diseases which cut down on weight gains.

It has been reported that the combination of refrigeration and antibiotics has been proven to prolong the keeping qualities of food than where refrigeration is used alone. The use of antibiotics in stimulating weight gain in poultry and swine has been practised for some time and will probably expand to cover other market animals not presently fed with treated feeds, it was said.

Aspirin—Demand for aspirin was reported to be running at seasonally good levels. Supplies were adequate and expected to continue ample to meet industry's needs. Prices were unchanged. Formal "recommendations" that labels of aspirin and other salicylate preparations carry warnings that they should be kept out of children's reach have been made by the Food and Drug Administration.

It was further suggested that no specific dosages for children under three years old should be carried on labels of salicylate preparations. Instead, FDA said, the labels should advise consultation with a physician for children in this age group.

The suggestions are an outgrowth of recommendations made last February by a medical advisory panel called in by the FDA to consider the accidental ingestion and misuse of salicylate preparations by children.

The labeling recommendations are applicable to preparations containing aspirin, salicylamide, salicylic acid and its salts, and other salicylic acid derivatives used as analgesics, with certain exceptions, FDA said.

The exceptions are oil of wintergreen, on which FDA already requires a warning; effervescent salicylate preparations which, FDA said, do not lend themselves to accidental use or overdosage, and para-aminosalicylic acid and its salts which are not labeled with directions for use as analgesics.

Camphor—Demand for synthetic camphor tablets was reported to be about on par with this time last year. Synthetic camphor powder, however, was said to be moving at an increased tempo. Supplies were adequate to meet trade needs, according to its producers.

Isoniazid—The market was reported holding at steady levels. At a recent medical meeting, hope was expressed that prophylactic doses of isoniazid may prevent tuberculosis among persons who are tuberculin positive. A test program was said to be under way on the effectiveness of isoniazid as a prophylaxis against tuberculosis among those individuals who have proven to be tuberculin positive. The well-known BCG vaccine has been used as a sometimes effective prophylaxis against tuberculosis in persons who are tuberculin negative.

The official adoption of izoniazid as a prophylaxis depends upon the results of the tests, it was stated. However, the data will not be available until the experiment has been continued for one year. None of the patients under treatment have contracted tuberculosis in the test group, to date.

If isoniazid proves effective it could give protection to the group most likely to contract TB. BCG vaccine (bacillus Calmette-Guerin) has afforded a degree of protection to tuberculin negative persons, but it cannot be given to tuberculin positives.

The potential growth in isoniazid usage is patent if it should prove to be the best prophylaxis against tuberculosis in tuberculin positive persons. Nearly one half of the country's population was said to be in this class. Isoniazid currently continues to be used in the treatment of active tuberculosis.

Menthol—The spot market in natural menthol continued to ease last week in view of consumer indifference. Current prices ranged from $8 to $8.25 per pound, depending upon sellers' ideas, size of crystals and quantities involved.

Inquiry was spotty in face of a falling market and it appeared likely that the market would decline further. Japanese menthol was reportedly offered, in bond, as low as $7.50, for shipment. Many of the larger consumers of menthol buy on contract arrangements only with the result that demand in the open market is limited.

Mercurials—With the metal continuing to edge higher in price, there appeared to be no likelihood of any change in mercurials quotations. Supplies remain ample to meet trade requirements while inquiry continues at a quiet rate.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices continued unchanged at most points during the week ending October 25, 1955. Gulf area

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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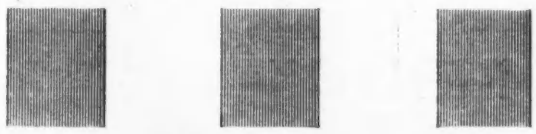

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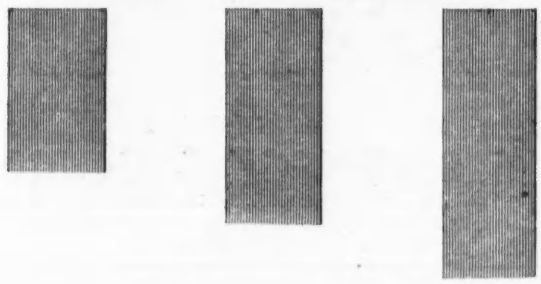

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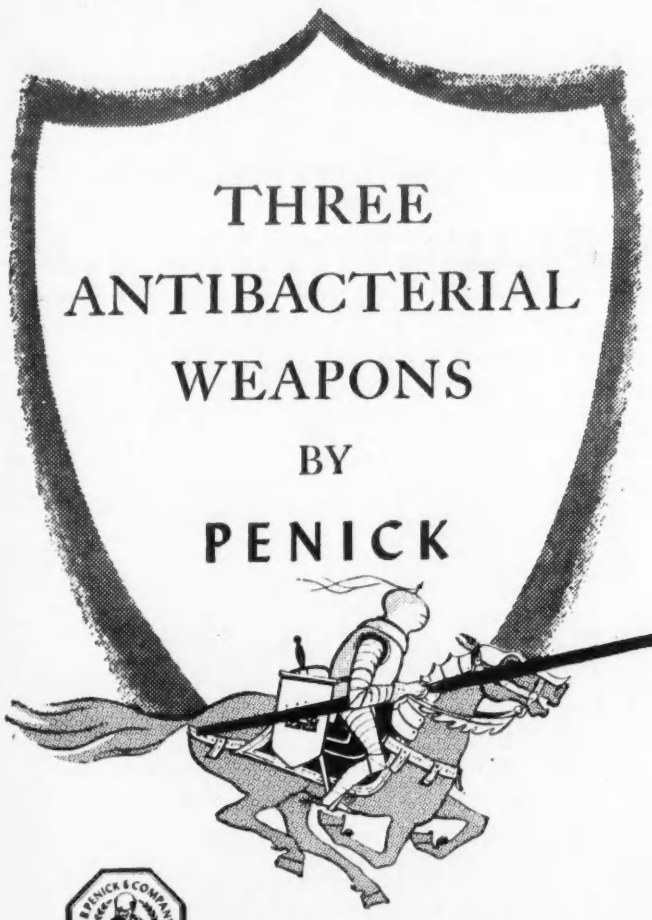

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demand continued generally moderate to slow with the New Orleans blackstrap price mostly 10c. per gallon. East coast demand showed slight improvement as a seasonal increase was noted. Demand on the West coast remained moderate with the blackstrap price at $22 per ton. Although citrus processing has started in Florida, there has been no noticeable increase in citrus molasses supplies. Beet molasses supplies continued limited with a good demand in all production areas.

Shipments of blackstrap from Cuba to the U. S. amounted to 86,100,000 gallons as of September 30, 1955, leaving a balance of only 6,700,000 unshipped. As of the same date 75,300,000 gallons of high-test had been exported to the U. S. Local assignment of 1955-crop Cuban molasses was 128,100,000 gallons, of which 84,900,000 had been sold.

Production of sugarcane in Florida and Louisiana is expected to be 6 percent below last year, according to the USDA Crop Reporting Board. This decrease would indicate a probable production of 43,000,000 gallons of blackstrap. Pasture conditions as of October 1 were 66 percent of normal, compared to a 76 percent average for the 1944-53 period. The eastern Great Plains states have been the most adversely affected, although farm pasture feed was generally more plentiful than at this time a year ago.

Sodium Benzoate—Demand was reported to be steady while supplies were adequate to cover trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

Thymol—Prices of domestic thymol were reduced 25c. per pound last week. The reduction was attributed to economies resulting from the improvement of manufacturing facilities. Supplies were reported plentiful with no delays in delivery. The current schedule in lots of 500 pounds or more was $2.25 with lots of 25-50 pounds, 10c. per pound higher. The reduction was expected to have the effect of further limiting the sales of imported thymol, which has been a disturbing factor in the market for some time.

Botanicals

The spot market continued steady last week. Supplies of most botanicals were adequate and with a few exceptions should prove ample to meet pharmaceutical and other needs. With a cold winter predicted, pharmaceutical manufacturers were anticipating a good demand for cough and cold remedies with the result that demand for botanicals going into these compounds was brisk.

Mandrake root continues to get tighter and it was feared, in some quarters, that a repetition of last year's situation might occur. It was remembered that prices rose to a high level at that time. Lobelia herb remains tight as well as senega root although demand for the latter has eased and quotations were not as firm as formerly.

There was little if any change in imported botanicals. The quality of many items brought continues to be below-per-war standards, according to some observers in the trade, and on the whole, shippers were more indifferent to buyers' specifications.

Juniper Berries—Shipments from Italy continue scarce and stocks of high quality material on spot were believed to be have shrunken to a low level. Prices were steady.

White Pine Bark—Inquiry from makers of cough and cold remedies continued seasonally steady. Prices were firm and supplies adequate to cover trade call.

Rep. Patman in Protest On Defense Fund Allocation

Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, chairman of the house small business committee, last week protested the manner in which funds are being used by the Department of Defense "to subsidize big business and development work."

Asserting that the military department spends about $1,500,000,000 a year for research and development, Rep. Patman said that that amount is about 100,000 times the total federal funds lent to assist small business expansion.

He said that subsidization of industrial research and development is "not the objectionable point," but that by distributing substantially all of this subsidy to a few big firms, the military department is "signing the death warrant for small business," and is bringing about a "collectivization of the nation's economic life."

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Acquired Lands Rules Set For Hearings November 10

A public hearing will be held in Washington, D. C., November 10, to consider objections to the acreage limitation in the acquired lands regulations on hard-rock minerals approved August 11, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay announced last week.

Several protests have been received which maintain the acreage limitation in the regulations is too small to permit economical operations. It has been suggested that the acquired lands hard-rock regulations be amended to increase the acreage holdings for the same mineral in any one state from the limitation of 10,240 acres, or that the limitation not apply to applications filed before the regulation became effective (August 17, 1955).

Persons desiring to be heard should notify Secretary McKay prior to the date of the hearing. Comments and objections received by mail before the hearing will also be considered.

Atlas Realigns

—*Continued from page 4*

duction studies, and a product development department, which will undertake market application and customer service work.

The new setup is designed to facilitate effective research teamwork by clearly defining areas of responsibility and by simplifying evaluation and control of research projects. The company's basic research activities are expected to derive particular benefit from this new approach, it was pointed out.

Joining the Atlas staff to direct the chemical research department phase of the work is Dr. Walter H. C. Rueggeberg, formerly director of organic research and development for Tennessee Corporation. Dr. Rueggeberg was with Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation before the war. From 1942 to 1950, he served in the army chemical corps as an officer and civilian, his assignment at the close of the period being as assistant scientific director of the corps' chemical and radiological laboratories. He joined Tennessee Corporation in 1950 to establish its organic chemicals research program.

Sanders in Old Post

The chemical engineering department will continue to be headed by Marshall T. Sanders, who has been on the Atlas staff since 1917, and who has directed the firm's chemical engineering work since 1945. The director of the new product development department is F. Faxon Ogden, who joined Atlas in September after twenty years with Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Ogden served Monsanto as an assistant product development director.

Assistant directors of the reorganized research staff, as announced by Mr. Goett, include:—Chemical research department, Dr. Robert S. Rose, jr., Dr. John D. Brandner and Dr. John W. LeMaistre; chemical engineering department, Dr. J. Neal Addoms; product development department, William C. Griffin and Dr. George O. Rudkin, jr. The assistant directors have been associated with Atlas for some years with the exception of Dr. Rudkin, who joined Atlas in August after previous service with Chas. Pfizer & Co. and R. K. Laros Company.

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Nitroparaffins Production Increase Forecast

—Continued from page 3

troethane, 1-nitropropane and 2-nitropropane with such solvents as esters, ketones and aromatics in protective coating finishes. Although there are a number of adequate and lower priced solvents than the nitroparaffins for use in such finishes as nitrocellulose lacquers, Mr. Ashley pointed out that in vinyl coatings and certain specialty finishes, it is a decided economic advantage to use nitroparaffins in the solvent combination of the finish.

The important factor in finish formulation of films that dry by solvent evaporation, he asserted, is the cost of the solventh in relation to the film laid down on the surface. He went on to show slides of formulations indicating that the use of 2-nitropropane and toluol as a solvent combination lays down a vinyl film at less than cost than MIBK and toluol. Moreover, he added, the low odor, high flashpoint and good evaporation rates enable nitroparaffins to fit into many formulations, thus permitting the laying down of films with excellent uniformity and good appearance characteristics.

The nitroparaffins are not good solvents for waxes, shellac and certain other resins, he reported, but are particularly good with most vinyls and cellulose acetate. With "Saran F-120," however, it was stated, they act more as diluents than solvents, and it is more economical to use other diluents. Nitroparaffins, Mr. Ashley concluded, should be used in other places where they act as unique primary solvents.

Making Synthetic Drying Oils

S. H. Shapiro of the Armour Chemical Division, Chicago, discussed the production of synthetic drying oils using tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane (a nitroparaffin derivative which resembles pentaerythritol and reacting this polyol with fatty acids and paraformaldehyde. Without the paraformaldehyde in the reaction, he said, the oil was not very good. But, Mr. Shapiro added, the tris, fatty acid-formaledhyde condensate produced drying oils which, when cooked into varnishes, gave products which dried faster than a tung oil phenolic varnish and had better alkali and water resistance. The use of non-reactive phenolic resins was recommended by the speaker. While such varnishes have superior gloss retention, they have the adverse property of becoming brittle, a factor which could be overcome in other formulation changes, he said.

As the dinner speaker at the symposium, Dr. R. B. Stewart, vice-president and treasurer of Purdue University, discussed industry-university cooperation. He pointed out that industry depends on the universities for their scientific personnel and also for the basic fundamental research work which adds to the sum total of knowledge. This, he declared, is the fountain from which applied research and commercial developments, such as the nitroparaffins, come.

He stated that at Purdue there are currently 279 research projects under way. Some 76 percent are government sponsored, another 14 percent sponsored by non-profit institutions, and only about 10 percent sponsored by industry. He expressed concern that industry participation in university research is so low.

Use in Self-Polishing Waxes

Robert T. Means of the technical service department of Petrolite Corporation, New York, discussed the use of 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol in modern self-polishing waxes. AMP and oleic acid react to form the emulsifying agent, he said. Both high wax, and the high resin type were discussed with respect to formulation.

Dr. W. F. Tuley, manager of rubber chemicals and synthetic rubber development for the Naugatuck Chemical Division of U. S. Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., detailed the use of another nitroparaffin derivative, hydroxylammonium sulfate, as a shortstopping agent in synthetic rubber production. Most synthetic rubbers such as butadiene-styrene copolymers, "Neoprene" (a homopolymer of chloroprene) and butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers are made by emulsion polymerization, Dr. Tuley indicated.

In order to limit the size of polymer molecules formed and to reduce unwanted cross linkages, he said, the use of a mercaptan, such as dodecyl mercaptan, is employed as a modifier. To stop the polymerization at any desired point before complete conversion, he went on, there are several chemicals which can be used. These chemicals are called shortstops, he added. The hydroxylamine salts derived from nitroparaffins, Dr. Tuley stated, are excellent shortstops for persulfate catalyzed rubbers, but are less effective in the peroxide and hydroperoxide catalyzed cold rubbers.

Defense Buying Plan Is Opposed Heatedly

—*Continued from page 3*

for a single separate agency under the Secretary of Defense to handle all purchasing of non-combat items for the military. The Hoover commission estimated that together with certain other reforms in military procurement operations, the single agency plan could mean a savings of upwards of $2,000,000,000 annually to the taxpayers.

Plan Called Doomed

In a lengthy letter to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson asking him to give his personal attention to the plans in the department to revise the procurement set up, Boyd Campbell, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, warned that the "single manager" plan is doomed to failure.

While the plan goes further than previous attempts in the area of coordinate supply, Mr. Campbell said, it falls short of accomplishing the mandate of congress for a completely integrated supply system. He said that there are many reasons why the plan will not operate successfully. He listed some of them as follows:—

1. It represents nothing more than another attempt to attain, through compromise and patch-work, an objective which can be achieved only through a more courageous approach to the problem.

2. Any attempt to accomplish the Hoover commission objectives within the framework of the existing supply organization is doomed to failure because the major deficiencies that must be corrected are in the organizational structure itself, particularly at the operating levels.

3. It not only rejects the Hoover proposal of a separate agency to manage and administer common supply and service functions, but also rejects many of the other recommendations of the commission, principal among which are those designed to establish clearly defined authority between military and civilian staffs in the support activity.

4. In proposing this plan, the Defense department is acting on only one phase of the business organization of the department without relating that phase to the many other deficiencies found to exist, thereby destroying the effectiveness of the Hoover Commission "package plan."

5. It makes possible to place responsibility and authority for planning and operations, in the area of supplier related support, under military control, contrary to the Hoover Commission recommendations.

6. It would not accomplish the complete integration in all common supply and service functions contemplated by congress.

7. It would not remove departmental friction and jealousies, even though it is a compromise with the military departments with respect to the Hoover plan.

8. The proponents of the single manager supply system, in testing their plan by the standards of the Hoover commission plan for a separate civilian-controlled agency, have admitted to the validity of the latter, but at the same time have not factually supported the reasons for its rejection.

9. The Pentagon plan would result in establishment of a multiplicity of separate organizations (Single Managers) within the military departments, which already are so complex and unwieldy because of the diffusion of authority and responsibility between so many echelons and between military and civilian staffs.

10. While admitting that the success of any plan is dependent upon the will to make it work, the proponents of the Pentagon plan recognize that it will be necessary to force the plan upon the military services which, in itself, assures its failure.

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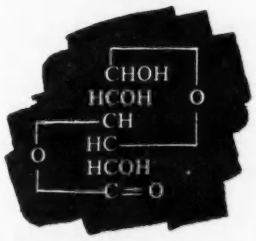

Glucuronolactone and the salts of Glucuronic Acid can react with a variety of organic compounds. The Glucuronic molecule contains three basically different functional groups — aldehyde (or hemi-acetal), hydroxyl, and carboxyl (or lactone).

Requests for information are cordially invited.

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Imports at United States Ports

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AGAR—20 cks, Heemsoth Kerner, Copenhagen
35 bls, Valencia
ALMOND OIL—10 tins, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
ALOE—150 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Curacao
ALOIN—22 dms, Norwich Pharmacal Co, Aruba
ALUM—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
AMINOACETIC ACID—47 dms, D C Andrews, Rotterdam
3-AMINO TRIAZOLE—60 dms, American Chemical Paint Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM ACETATE—5 cs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BIFLUORIDE—55 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CARBONATE—50 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
PERSULFATE—63 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
ANILINE DYES—4 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
31 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
9 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
5 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Hamburg
21 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
105 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
12 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
25 cans, C A Haynes, Hamburg
54 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
24 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
2 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
14 dms, Rotterdam
30 dms, Havre
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, Alicante
ANNATTO SEED—62 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
100 bgs, La Farmacia Products Co, Callao
ANTIMONY—100 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
25 dms, International Selling Corp, Rotterdam
CONCENTRATES—4,570 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
REGULUS—550 cs, Holland Whitehall Co, Antwerp
50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
100 cs, Antwerp
50 cks, Rotterdam
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, American Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
236 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
606 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
596 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
101 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Port Sudan
234 bgs, Chase Manhatten Bank, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—3,041 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Casablanca
ARROW ROOT—5,050 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingston
BALSAM—6 bbls, Chas E Griffin Co, San Juan Del Sur
BARBASCO ROOT—150 bls, National City Bank, Callao
58 bgs, National City Bank, Callao
BARIUM CHLORATE—40 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
HYDROXIDE—136 bgs, Mercer Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
BAUXITE RESIDUE—50 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
BEESWAX—52 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
30 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
200 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
74 bgs, Koster Keunen Co, Dar es Salaam
25 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Santiago
BENZOIN GUM—8 bdls, Hershey Co, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—40 cs, Delgo Aromatic Co, Hamburg
7 hf cs, Givaudan Corp, Messina
80 hf cs, VanAmeringen-Haebler, Messina
20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Messina
40 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
BISMUTH—103 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—75 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
250 dms, Robseo Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
BONE—120 bgs, Wilson & Co, Santos
53 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
FLOUR—80 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
CADMIUM—66 cs, Antwerp
CALCIUM LACTATE—200 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
SILICIDE—164 dms, Meehanite Metal Corp, Genoa
CAMPHOR OIL—15 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
CANANGA OIL—4 dms, A Verley & Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bls, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Wurth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M [illegible], Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—700 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Hamburg
55 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
110 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
2,500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEW NUTSHELL LIQUID—100 dms, Mitchel Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
119 tons, Jacques Missir, Cochin
CASSIA—171 bls, Rotterdam
184 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—180 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
OIL—[illegible] tons, Archel Daniels Midland Co, Santos
217 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Lobito
200 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
CELERY SEED—60 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Marseille
CELESTITE—1,260 tons, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Avonmouth
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Naples
400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHINA CLAY—898 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORAL HYDRATE—30 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—240 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—20 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CINNAMONBARK OIL—3 cs, Polak & Schwarz, Colombo
QUILLS—105 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
50 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
10 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
10 dms, Fletcher National Bank, Keelung
25 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Keelung
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Chilung
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
50 tons, Avonmouth
1,600 bgs, Avonmouth
COALTAR DYES—16 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
17 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
26 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
COALTAR DYES—5 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
103 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
24 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
36 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
2 dms, Bios Lab, Rotterdam
COCA LEAVES—113 bls, Merck & Co, Mollendo
COCONUT OIL—800 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
COD OIL—100 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
COLOMBO ROOT—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mocimboa
COPAL GUM—696 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
500 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Matadi
623 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
COPPER CYANIDE—20 dms, Antwerp
OXIDE—2 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
CORIANDER SEED—500 bgs, Casablanca
COTTON LINTERS—161 bls, Wood Nishbuha Co, Santos
2,009 bls, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—100 tons, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
209 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
150 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
23 dms, H A Cogarty, Liverpool
100 dms, Glasgow
CUBE ROOT—220 bgs, Callao
DAMMAR GUM—256 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
320 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
DEXTRIN—1,600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Amsterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
DIPHENYLAMINE—1 kg, E I Dupont DeNemours & Co, London
DOGWOOD BARK—100 bls, Lydia E Pinkham, Kingston
EARTH COLORS—675 bgs, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
1,675 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
70 dms, L & B Organic Products Co, Antwerp
FENNEL SEED—175 bgs, R S Subramaniam, Bombay
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Iquique
FUEL OIL—112,795 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
110,913 bbls, Atlatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
102,758 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
126,835 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
109,090 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
105,329 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
424,715 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
551,003 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
FULLERS EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Avonmouth
GELATIN—160 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
118 dms, D H Burdett, Swansea
100 bbls, Colonial Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—101 bgs, Kellys Ltd, Bangkok
GLUE—200 bgs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
750 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
PEARL—331 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK—342 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GLYCOL MONOSALICYLATE—23 dms, Whitehall Pharmacal Co, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, C Peiticar, Colombo
GYPSUM—620 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
16,127 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
6,292 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
2,600 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
10,435 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—20 dms, D M Hicks, Hamburg
HOOF & HORN MEAL—1,224 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
INDIGO—7 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
INOKAWA OIL—31 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
12 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Port Limon
IRON BLUE—62 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CARBONYL—54 dms, Antwerp
OXIDE—136 bgs, Avonmouth
JAMBUL SEED—60 bgs, Meer Corp, Calcutta
JUNIPER BERRIES—100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Leghorn
KARDI OIL—211 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—700 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
50 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
LABDANUM GUM—23 cs, Seville
LACTOSE—500 dms, Nestle Co, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—75 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Izmir
71 bls, Izmir
LAURIC ACID—12 dms, Wallace & Tiernan Inc, Amsterdam
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Santiago
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
PEEL—17 bls, Alicante
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
27 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
LIVERMEAL—891 bgs, Armours & Co, Buenos Aires
330 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Rotterdam
POWDER—23 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
100 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
476 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
320 bgs, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—182 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—7 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
26 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Macassar
12 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—4,080 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
1,578 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
30 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
MALONIC ACID—1 cs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
MANGROVE BARK—2,175 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mocimboa
710 bgs, River Plate Corp, Lourenco Marques
EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MERCURY—1,500 flks, Cadiz
MINERAL WAX—20 bgs, Vera Cruz
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—20 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
110 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Hamburg
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—200 bgs, River Plate Corp, Liverpool
220 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—495 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Avonmouth
2,020 bgs, Rotterdam
253 bgs, Avonmouth
p-NAPHTHYLAMINE—20 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Genoa
NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
2 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Danwill Co, Bremen
SULFATE—183 bgs, Antwerp
40 cks, Hamburg
p-NITROPHENOL—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Singapore
25 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—61 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Massawa
67 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Credit Suisse, Valencia
50 dms, National City Bank, Valencia
272 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
718 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
59 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
51 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
100 cans, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
125 dms, National City Bank, Seville
30 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Seville
52 cks, Buiteni Inc, Genoa
199 dms, Malaya
100 dms, Seville
ORANGE OIL—9 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Roseau
25 qu cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
OREGANO LEAVES—80 bgs, Hanover Bank, Vera Cruz
PALM OIL—275 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
206 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Matadi
82 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
75 dms, Matadi
KERNEL OIL—296 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—81 bf cnts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—2,255 bgs, Alicante
175 bgs, A A Savia & Co, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Penang
5 dms, Volkart & Bros, Penang
PEATMOSS—4,750 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,162 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
500 bls, National Distributors, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Nen Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Gelleo Inc, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,479 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Hamburg
1,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
3,797 bls, Celleo Inc, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
2,500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
360 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
250 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
750 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
PECTIN—64 kgs, Jaibro Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
210 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
70 bgs, Van Norden & Co, Singapore
210 bgs, Singapore
80 bgs, Cochin
50 bgs, Vera Cruz
350 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
240 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
140 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
WHITE—70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—5 dms, Cnase Manhattan Bank, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—202,142 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
67,060 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
60,023 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
102,900 bbls, Bess Inc, Las Piedras
103,830 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
a-PICOLINE—7 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
1 dm, D W Hutchinson & Co, Kingston
2 dms, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
PINENEEDLE OIL—6 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PLASTER OF PARIS—160 bgs, Smith & Nephew, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—30 cks, Colloids Inc, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—800 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
FLUOZIRCONATE—1 cs, Melberk Inc, Liverpool
OCTOMETAPHOSPHATE—65 cks, Rotterdam
PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SILICATE—772 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, B Westergaard & Co, Rotterdam
4,676 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Antwerp
PROCAINAMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, American Roland Corp, Liverpool
PROPARGYL ALCOHOL—13 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT — 20 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—20 dms, James E Fox, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,535 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
2,511 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,567 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
2,027 bgs, American Tamers Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,604 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
R SALT—57 kgs, Kaufman & Vinson, Genoa
RAPE SEED—100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—373 bgs, Select Trading Co, Matadi
SERPENTINA ROOT — 18 bgs, Julius Plaut, Cochin
RED IRON OXIDE—200 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
RICE STARCH—48 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
75 bgs, American Key Products, Hamburg
ROSEMARY LEAVES—117 bgs, Alicante
OIL—6 dms, Seville
ROSEWOOD OIL—15 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Callao
5 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Callao
SAFFRON—2 cs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
SAGO FLOUR—580 bgs, R Lennard, Singapore
546 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Singapore
ST JOHNS BREAD—400 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Larenaca
SALICYLIC ACID—40 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
12 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
10 cans, Industrial Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
SALVADOR BALSAM—4 dms, S B Penick & Co, La Libertad
4 dms, Meer Corp, La Libertad
SANDALWOOD—278 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Madras
OIL—5 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Madras
5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—26 bls, W F Mahneke, Vera Cruz
SASSAFRAS OIL—67 dms, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
SCARLET BASE—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Meer Corp Shelloc Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
300 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Johannes & Co, Ltd, Calcutta
200 bgs, A Isaacs & Son, Calcutta
SEMICARBAZIDE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 dm, International Hormones Inc, Southampton
SESAME SEED, HULLED—1,000 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Cochin
200 bgs, Atlantic Processing Co, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—25 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
165 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
1,050 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
25 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Manrose Corp, Calcutta
41 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
17 cs, American Jarnat Corp, Calcutta
SIENNA—300 bgs, Leghorn
14 bbls, Leghorn
SIMARUBA BARK—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
SODIUM BICARBONATE—499 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—275 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Glasgow
NITRITE—25 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
PERBORATE—4 cks, Colgate Palmolive Co, Havre
PHOSPHATE—175 dms, G A Abood Co, Hamburg
SPERM OIL—200 tons, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bergen
STARCH—898 bgs, Blaser & Mericle, London
SULFUR, PRECIPATED—40 cks, Mallincrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool
TAMARINDS—37 bbls, Barclay Bank, Dominica
28 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Castries
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
8,300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,261 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
1,800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
TARTAR—227 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
THYME LEAVES—100 bgs, Seeck & Kade, Marseille
TRAGACANTH GUM—69 cs, Amiran Corp, Khorramshahr
139 bgs, Amiran Corp, Khorramshahr
164 bgs, Khorramshahr
25 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—142 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
UREA—60 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, Damman & Co, Marseille
VITAMIN B12—12 cs, Nichimen Co, Kobe
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,105 bgs, Pammond & Carpenter, Durban
664 bgs, Durban
WHITING—1,710 bgs, Piuess Staufer, Antwerp
2,600 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—4 cans, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
210 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
50 dms, Chemical Bank, Liverpool
38 dms, Liverpool
WAX—20 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
3 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
7 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Southampton
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 ck, Felton Chemical Co, Havre
ZIRCONIUM HYDROCHLORIDE—13 bbls, Melberk Inc, Liverpool

Baltimore

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Baltimore Spice Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Baltimore Spice Co, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—149 bls, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp, Dares Salaam
MANGROVE BARK—710 bgs, River Plate Corp, Lourenco Marques
830 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mocimboa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
600 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai

Boston

GLYCERINE—378 dms, Lever Bros, Bangkok

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—2,204 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Alexdria
COPRA CAKE—100 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
EARTH COLORS—2,335 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Asahi New York, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—40 bgs, L R Butcher Co, Hull
MOLASSES—1,676,637 long tons, National Molasses Co of Calif, Mazatlan
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Gelleo Inc, Hamburg
2,500 bls, The East Asiatic Co, Inc, Hamburg
250 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
250 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
250 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
PEPPER, RED—135 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe

Norfolk

POTATO STARCH—5,291 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,249 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
640 bgs, Ruberoid Co, Lourenco Marques
2,400 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
553 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
3,224 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
160 bgs, Beira
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—100 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marseille
CLAY—1,978 tons, Avonmouth
FUEL OIL—84,629 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GYPSUM—5,365 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—874 tons, Split
MOLASSES—831,107 gals, Nuevitas
2,218,026 gals, Caibarien
711,355 gals, Pastelillo
NAPHTHALENE — 5,993 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hesingfors
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
778 bgs, Rotterdam
361 bgs, Hamburg

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129,849 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
143,375 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
209,631 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
402,313 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar
122,648 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
104,447 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Caripito
112,199 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
243,819 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
119,258 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
381,365 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz

San Francisco

ALUM—150 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
ALUMINUM SULFATE—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—994 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
CALCIUM NITRATE—6,000 bgs, Wilson, Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CLOVE—6 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Penang
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
180 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
1,000 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tabaco
942 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
250 tons, Bank of California, Cebu
1,800 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Manila
CAKE—2,120 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
KELPMEAL—400 bgs, Security First National, Heroya
MACE—28 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Singapore
PEATMOSS—250 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
240 bgs, Cochin
455 bgs, Singapore
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE—398 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
GLUTAMATE, MONO—125 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
UREA—5,000 bgs, Wilson, Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya

Merck Chooses New Officers

—*Continued from page 5*

before becoming vice-president for marketing in 1951. He was appointed vice-president and general manager of the chemical division last year.

Before joining Merck, Dr. McLean held executive positions with National Can Corporation and Dewey & Almy Chemical Company. During the war he was in charge of research and development, Army Quartermaster Corps, and subsequently served with the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense.

A native of the Netherlands, Dr. Knoppers joined Merck in 1952 as manager of medical services of the company's export organization. Following the merger of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., with Merck in 1953, he was appointed director of medical services of the combined foreign organization, the Merck-Sharp & Dohme International Division. Earlier this year, Dr. Knoppers was appointed director of scientific activities of the international division.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

Though a general firming up of the market appeared prevalent, there were no essential oil price changes last week. Citronella, lavender and the citrus oils appear to lead those markets showing the most progressive strength. Citronella's position is considered due to the growing scarcity of Java Quality. Spanish quality lavender oil, though continuing firm, is expected to loosen soon because of reports from Spain of quantities of crop in the hands of distillers.

Orange and lemon oils are suffering from inroads into stocks caused by heavy and extended usage during the extremely hot summer months, and during the continued heat wave on the Pacific coast. This has caused a considerably firmer market.

Peppermint oil may loosen somewhat soon, it has been noted. The cause is stepped-up production in Spain where authorities note that that country may soon produce enough oil to be self sufficient.

Spot prices for spearmint oil were firm and expect to continue so, particularly on the open market where there is expected to be little supply because of contractual blankets over most of the crop.

Oils used in the manufacture of perfume compounds are moving in good volume, it was reported. The food industry also is showing a relatively firm market and pharmaceutical manufacturers' buying has shown advances. Estimated gains in the toiletry field for this year has been placed at five to seven percent over last year.

Seeds and spices continued to show some activity. Mace and nutmeg particularly, where great firmness has continued to grow with numerous price advances, because of scarce stocks. Hurricane damage, of an unknown extent previously, has been identified as extensive.

Essential Oils

Citronella — Java quality citronella appears to have nearly completely disappeared from the market place, it was reported last week. The continued and strengthened manipulation of control by local government, plus some damage to the crop toward the end of the season, at first brought about an acute intenseness to query and interest, but, in the end threw the market to the other qualities. As to how this market will eventually stand remains to be seen. Though both Ceylon and Java-type (Formosan) quality have taken minor cuts during the past month, there was no true significance to this. Both qualities continued at their standing prices.

Coumarin—This commodity appeared to be loosening up slightly, it was reported last week. Though price continues at the standing range of $3.20-$3.45 per pound, a noticeable falling off of speculative interest in the item has left its mark on the general tone.

Lavender—Spanish quality spike lavender oil was reported last week as continuing firmly at its standing price range of $1.85-$2.30 per pound. Reports from Spain state that large quantities of the oil are in the hands of distillers. Prices are still high in Spain, according to the report, and have resulted in few spotty sales. Most buyers, it is conceded, are waiting for an anticipated price drop. The reduction will probably come about on the heels of a quotation decline for French lavandin, it is reported.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended October 24

New York

Arnica flowers (2 lots), 36 bags: not arnica flowers.
Aniseed (2 lots), 200 bags: filthy.
Bacitracin, 1 package: uncertified.
Cassia (19 lots), 1,638 bags: filthy.
Chillies (3 lots), 348 bags: filthy.
Coriander Seed, 200 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed, 175 bags: filthy.
Gum karaya (32 lots), 1,077 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 70 bags: wormy.
Mace (7 lots), 245 cases: insects.
Molle seed, 24 bags: filthy.
Mustard seed, 160 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs (4 lots), 270 bags: moldy and wormy.
Paprika, 100 bags: filthy.
Pimento, 66 bags: moldy.
Rosemary leaves, 100 bales: filthy.
Rauwolfia root, 28 bags: unlabeled.
Sage leaves (2 lots), 420 bags: filthy.
Turmeric, 235 bags: moldy.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia cuttings, 1¼c. per lb.
Long stick, cracked, 1½c. per lb.
Shortstick, cracked, 1½c. per lb.
Corinje, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 2c. per lb.
"0000", afloat, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, siftings, 20c. per lb.
Methyl Cinnamate, 8c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, oriental, 5½c. per lb.
Yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 11c. per lb.
West Indian, 6c. per lb.
Pepper, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 4c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Polish, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, white, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 29, 1954
134.63	134.60	134.58	138.50

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lime—The situation in lime oil appeared to have taken a firmer turn although previous attempts to obtain higher prices seem to have failed. The late turn in the market was brought about by developments in Mexico where, through cooperative efforts of the government and major producers, minimum export prices were finally established.

Orange & Lemon—The extremely hot summer resulted in a heavy demand for some of the citrus oils, especially lemon and orange. Dealer stocks of both lemon anl orange have been reduced and the spell of exceedingly high temperatures on the Pacific coast created some concern as to what effect they may have upon coming crops of orange and lemon..

Peppermint—The department of commerce has been informed by the American embassy in Madrid that Spain may soon produce sufficient peppermint oil to be self sufficient in this respect. Thus, while the utilization of peppermint oil in Spain amounts to about 12,000 to 14,000 pounds, approximately 10,000 pounds were produced in 1954. There appears to be some prospect that this production can be raised to 60,000 pounds and it is likely that in this event Spain will be looking for purchasers of its oil.

Spearmint—With many of the larger users having placed sizable contract orders for this years crop, very little spearmint oil is expected to be available in the open market in the months ahead. Spot prices were generally firm over the past month. Opinions regarding the production of peppermint oil from this years crop were divided. Some business for October forward delivery was placed at prices below those generally quoted for spot oil from last years mint crop. Distillation of the new crop in the mid-West has about been completed but distillation in the far West, Washington and Oregon, has been late. Any drop in output in these states could materially affect the overall influence upon the future trend in peppermint oil prices.

Aromatic Chemicals

Methyl Cinnamate—This commodity declined 8c. last week, it was reported. The new listing is $1.35, which gives methyl cinnamate a range from that figure to $1.65.

Miscellaneous

Cassia—The market firmed considerably for this commodity last week, with advances in all four qualiites, it was reported. Batavia cuttings climbed 1¾c. per pound to a listing of 16c. Cracked long and short stick advanced 1½c. each, the former to a quotation of 18c.-22c. per pound, and the latter to 17c. Conrinje quality jumped 1c. to a range of 17c.-19c. The prolonged period of inactivity has killed the incentive to import any sizeable quantity and the seasonal demand is quickly felt here. Shipment offerings at competitive levels are few and far between, thus the market rests on a very sound basis.

Ginger—According to Jamaica sources, ginger from that area will be less than last year's crop. 10,000 residents of the island have emigrated to England, and a good quantity of these were planters. For the past two years, sources reported, they had had to sell their crop below cost, and had become disheartened. The government policy in Jamaica is still to discourage ginger growers from planting owing to the soil erosion which this crop aids. The yield of ginger is about six fingers for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

every finger planted so that if plantings for 1957 double, then the planting material used will be about 200 tons out of the expected quantity of about 600 tons. It remains to be seen whether Ginger growers will be able to afford the high prices for the limited planting material which often exceeds the price of dry ginger in the scramble for high prices. Some shippers appear to be confident that the price this year will reach at least 65c. per pound.

Mace—Prices soared for this commodity last week as more complete knowledge of the extent of damage done during the hurricanes has come to light, it was reported. A 20c. advance on the inside price was coupled with a 40c. outside price advance to give Siauw siftings a range of $1.85-$2.25 per pound. The week previous, Siauw siftings advanced 10c. Damage to the West Indian crop was so extensive that there is still none on the market, and some question as to where and when any will arrive. A further reason for the drastically firming Siauw market is that European buyers previously customers of the West Indian mace market, have turned to buying the only supply left anywhere, that of Siauw.

Nutmeg—This market firmed up considerably as full extent of crop damage, far more extensive than originally anticipated, became known, it was reported last week. East Indian nutmeg soared 11c. per pound to 55c.-56c. price range. West Indian, which advanced 3c. two weeks ago, climbed 6c. last week, to a span of 49c.-50c. per pound. While considered by producers as statistically in better supply than mace, the uncertainty of the availability of supplies from the West Indies after the turn of the year has been a further cause of advance here. East Indies have not checked the advance because production and distribution in the islands appears to be a hit or miss affair. Offerings are light and high.

Pepper—The market continued steady but virtually unmoving last week, with minor changes in only Turkish and white pepper. Turkish advanced 1c. and white moved up ½c. Malabar and Lampong prices remained about unchanged on the spot and nearby despite relatively light demand. Sarawak slipped fractions in some quarters, it was reported, and considering the general level, the spread between Lampong, Malabar and Sarawak is unusually wide.

New crop offerings such as January through March deliveries of Malabar were available at a sizable discount under spot and near-bys. This discount created some interest. The fact that arrivals during October and November will probably be smaller than last year, leads some observers to believe that the carry-over at the end of the year will be a great deal smaller than that of a year ago. This would be a healthy consideration and would result in a very much sounder market in which to distribute India's new crop.

Agricultural Commodity Sale To Spain Expanded by USDA

The Department of Agriculture last week announced that the program for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities to Spain for Spanish currency has been expanded to include an additional 30,000 metric tons of cottonseed oil, soybean oil or lard valued at $10,600,000, including ocean transportation for one-half the quantity purchased.

It is expected that a purchase authorization for these products will be issued soon. The program was negotiated under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

The original agreement, announced April 21, and the amendments of September 22 and October 3, provided for the sale of $7,750,000 of cotton, $5,000,000 of cottonseed oil, $2,325,000 of tobacco, and $4,809,000 of corn.

Calif. Standard Adds to Board

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, has added T. L. Lenzen and G. L. Parkhurst to its board of directors. Mr. Lenzen, prior to his appointment as a vice-president of the company in 1952, had been manager of California Standard's Eastern Hemisphere operations. Mr. Parkhurst, a vice-president since 1949, previously was president of Oronite Chemical Company, Standard's chemical marketing subsidiary.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Price advances for blue lakes and toners, greens and rhodamine red were announced last week to take place November 15, following the recent 10 percent rise in the cost of dyestuffs. Although, to date, only one manufacturer has reported increases in these pigments, other makers were considering the possibility of comparable advances. The anticipated price rise in zinc pigments failed to materialize and appeared unlikely in the near future, as zinc metal producers who had upped their quotations ½c. per pound, prepared to sell at the prevailing price of 13c., in the face of continued resistance on the part of other sellers and consumers.

The price ranges on Argentine and New Zealand casein edged upward during the week. Argentine material was quoted at 25-25½c. per pound, on a duty-paid, New York-delivered basis, while the New Zealand product rose to 26½-27½c. Continued absence of any imports from France was again noted by buyers in this country.

Dammar gums highlighted trading in natural resins last week with several grades showing advances over previous price quotations. According to some observers, increased heavy consumption in Europe and Japan accounted for the upward trend.

A major manufacturer of vinyl resins reported that its supplies of the material had been insufficient to meet current demand and that some allocation had been necessary. This shortness of available material, however, appeared slightly easier at present than it had been during September.

As a result of tightness in phthalic anhydride, inventories of dioctyl phthalates were still below normal levels for a few manufacturers. Prices were reported firm. With sebacic acid and other raw materials holding steady, price changes for sebacates were not anticipated in the near future. High current demand encouraged manufacturers to expect price firmness and a good level of buying into 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced

Casein, imp., Argentine, 1c. per lb.
New Zealand, 1c. per lb.
Gum, dammar, East India, pale chips, 1c. per lb.
Siam, 1c. per lb.
Singapore, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 29, 1954
97.48	97.48	97.23	97.06

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Blue Lakes, Toners—Price advances in some blue lakes and toners were announced last week by one maker, effective November 15, as a result of increased costs in dyestuffs and labor. Effected were peacock blue lake, up 10c. from the previous price of 75c. per pound; methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, advanced from $2.60 to $2.75 per pound; methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, advanced from $4 to $4.15 per pound; and victoria toner, tungstated, PTMA, increased to $5.35 per pound from the previous quotation of $5.15. Other manufacturers reported they were studying the situation to see if it warranted their making changes similar to these price revisions.

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue, CP) during August rose to 513 short tons, from 467 during the month before, according to a Census Bureau report. Chrome oxide green production in August was 713, up from the 457 produced the previous month. Chrome yellow and orange output in August reached 2,656, as compared to 2,078 produced in July. Molybdate chrome orange production totals came to 549 tons in August, up from the 430 reported for July. Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) production amounted to 521 tons in August, as compared with 447 tons in July.

Greens—The effect of recent increases in the cost of dye-stuffs was reflected in pigments, as one producer reported price advances, to take effect November 15, in two of its greens derived from dye-stuffs. Effected were brilliant thioflavin tungstated toner; and malachite, straight, PTMA. The former material was moved from $6.20 to $6.40 per pound while the latter was advanced from $4.60 to $5.10. Announcements were expected shortly from other manufacturers as to whether they would make similar changes.

Lead Pigments—Adequate supplies of this material along with fairly good demand on the part of battery and paint producers kept sales at fairly high levels last week. With prices of lead continuing firm and steady at present quotations, no changes in the pigments are expected.

Rhodamine Red—One manufacturer will raise its price on tungstated from $6.15 to $6.40 per pound, November 15, it was reported last week. No change in molybdated PMA was effected at the time. Upward revisions in the tungstated colors were expected from other makers in the weeks just ahead.

Zinc Pigments—An anticipated price advance in zinc pigments failed to materialize last week and appeared unlikely in the near future as zinc metal producers who had upped their quotations ½c. per pound, prepared to sell at the prevailing price of 13c. in the face of continued resistance on the part of other sellers and consumers.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Phthalate—Major producers reported a firm market in DOP. With a slight scarcity in phthalic anhydride still prevailing, some manufacturers found their inventories below normal levels, a situation which, according to informed sources, ranks as an important factor behind the firm trend in DOP prices.

Sebacates—Manufacturers were encouraged by the current rate of demand and felt that if indications proved accurate, consumers would keep on buying at a good level into 1956. Supplies were adequate for most demands encountered at the present time. Sebacic acid and other raw materials were holding steady, indicating little likelihood of price changes in sebacates.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—No tightness was observed in this market, in spite of consistently heavy demand. This year marked an all time high in peace-time third-quarter production of synthetic resins, with alkyds contributing significantly. Industry sources foresee continuing high-level production through this quarter, since producers expect no slackening in demand.

Vinyls—One major source reported during the week that it had received more demand for vinyls than it was able to supply, and that, as a result, it was allocating its production. This shortness of available material, however, appeared slightly easier than it had been during September. Demand so far this year has outdistanced the expectations of this manufacturer, it was noted, who had not been prepared for the expansion that has taken place in vinyl consumption.

Natural Resins

Dammar Gums—Several grades of East India, Siam and Singapore dammars advanced 1-2c. per pound, reflecting, according to some observers, increased heavy consumption in Europe, particularly Germany, and Japan. East India pale chips moved from the previous spread of 13½-14½c per pound to 14½-15½c., while the price of Siam dammar advanced to 38c., 1c. above the former quotation. Singapore No. 1 was selling at 45-48c. per pound, compared to the previous quotation of 44-46c., while No. 2 advanced from 27-29c. per pound to 29-30c.

Shellac—Local prices for both bleached and orange grades were unchanged, maintaining the firm undertone that has prevailed in recent weeks. Contact with principals in Calcutta was interrupted when markets there closed for a national holiday, leaving some importers temporarily uncertain as to the supply situation and possible price movements.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Prices on Argentine casein moved up again last week as importers advanced their quotations to 25c.-25½c. per pound, on a duty-paid, New York delivered basis. Previous listing was 24c.-25c. Although Argentine casein will soon be reaching its peak annual output, present supplies represent slack season produc-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tion and are accordingly very tight. While domestic prices continued to move between their current broad limits, New Zealand casein reflected general market conditions in rising to 26½-27½c. per pound from the previous level of 25½c-26½c.

Glue—Although supplies of this material were adequate, it was noted that stocks were considerably below the levels maintained last year. This trend toward lower inventories has been indicated in the monthly figures released by the government showing the industry's stocks.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Oct. 21	Mon. Oct. 24	Tues. Oct. 25	Wed. Oct. 26	Thur. Oct. 27
Drums—					
K	$8.49§	...	...	...	...
M	8.52	...	...	$8.45	...
N	...	...	$9.00	8.48	$9.03
WG	8.50§	...	...	...	8.51§
WW	...	$8.59§	...	...	8.58§
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	8.55	...
M	...	...	...	8.43	8.55
N	...	...	8.50	...	...
WG	...	8.50	...	...	...
WW	...	...	8.65	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended Oct. 21)—M or better, $8.20§; N, $8.31; WG, $8.27§; WW, $8.30.

Sales, USDA

1,311*	320*	240*	2,130*	1,673*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.70

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.56	.562§	.56
Sales	...	...	8,000¶	24,000¶	4,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Chemical Consultants Pick

—*Continued from page 7*

are all interested. As a matter of fact, when your president asked if I would be willing to talk on the subject "How to Buy and Sell Consulting Services," I agreed, but added that I was amazed that the members of your Association would admit of the use of the words 'buy and sell' in connection with consulting services.

"It has been my experience, that whereas most consultants realize full well they are faced continually with a very real problem in selling and merchandising, there has been the feeling, that like the M.D., there was something unethical in even admitting that selling entered into their business relationships," Mr. Coneybear stated.

"Going back further to the time when I was in the consulting field, I have had it suggested to me very strongly that it was actually unethical to advertise or solicit business. In fact, the suggestions were made sufficiently strongly that I reviewed the various chemists' codes of ethics to see if therein there was any indication that any organized group of professional people had really taken that attitude. Naturally, I found that there was no such indication," the speaker pointed out.

"I don't think that it is easy for many buyers, or would be buyers, to buy what consultants have to sell, and I believe the reason for that comes back to this. Most potential clients have had experience in retaining the services of professional people like lawyers, physicians, accountants, but many of them haven't the remotest idea on what basis a consulting chemist may operate," Mr. Coneybear observed.

N.Y. Paint Technicians to Meet

The New York Paint & Varnish Production Club will install officers for the coming year at its next meeting at the Brass Rail restaurant, 100 Park avenue, at 6:30 p.m. November 3. Also scheduled is a speech by Anthony Errico, editor of *Paint and Varnish Production Magazine*, entitled "Current and Future Trends in the Paint Industry."

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Medical Care Is Described as 'Biggest Bargain'

—*Continued from page 4*

for some other disease. We are in the anomalous position of being cured of one disease so we can live long enough to acquire another."

Mr. MacCartney told the educators attending the three-day parley that the US pharmaceutical industry "is equipped to meet the productive challenge of today's health standards and to anticipate those of the future."

That medical care is a good buy was also stressed by Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop Laboratories, Inc., New York. He cited a 1927 study which found that the average hospital, doctors' and nurses' bill for a pneumonia case came to $358 and that the length of hospitalization averaged five weeks. This, plus the loss of earnings, he said brought the cost of the average illness to about $1,000.

Average Pneumonia Case in 1953

In 1953, Dr. Klumpp went on, the average duration of lobar pnuemonia was less than two weeks with no period of convalescence. "Most cases," he added, "were treated at home with antibiotics costing the patient approximately $15.12 if penicillin was used and $29.68 if one of the broad spectrum antibiotics was employed.

"While we have no comparable figures for loss of earnings," he pointed out, "it is nevertheless evident that a great economic saving has been achieved. Added to this is the fact that many potential cases never get to be full blown pneumonia because of the prompt use of antibiotics. Most important of all is the fact that the undertaker used to get one good funeral out of every five cases of lobar penumonia whereas today we have deprived him of almost all of this business."

Dr. Raymond M. Rice, executive director of medical research for the Lilly Research Laboratories, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., indicated that the pharmaceutical industry has a great need for scientific personnel, highly trained in pharmacology, toxicology and clinical investigation.

"They must understand," Dr. Rice explained, "how to design experiments, stress the importance of controls in experimentation, and be familiar with statistical methods in analyzing results. In the pharmaceutical industry about 300 physicians are employed and many of them are experts in the type of work which has been described."

Needed for More Clinical Researchers

While many medical schools are devoting increasing attention to clinical research, he said, there is still a great need for more men. Dr. Rice called upon the audience of teachers to help in attracting future scientists to the search for new agents to treat disease.

Discussing the scope of research in the drug industry, Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., pointed out that about 5 cents of every sales dollar in the pharmaceutical industry is spent for research and development.

"Each drug firm of importance maintains an active research department, well staffed and equipped," Dr. Volwiler went on. "The number of research personnel in many of these firms runs into the hundreds.

"To pay the salaries of these people and to supply them with tools and materials, in an environment conducive to productive effort, requires an outlay of many thousands of dollars per man. Research is expensive business, but if it is imaginative and well carried out it is likely to lead to major results."

Drug Industry's Distribution

The drug industry's distribution system meets the five major requirements of one that is consistant with the welfare of all the people, contended Pierre A. de Tarnowsky, vice-president for marketing of Mead Johnson & Co., Evansville, Ind.

In the first place, he said, the industry makes a good article. Secondly, he went on, it is well known. In the third place, Mr. de Tarnowsky said, drugs are known to be worth the price. Fourthly, they are easily accessible to all buyers. And, finally, he said, drugs are worth the price.

Lachat Biochemical Issues Bulletin

Lachat Biochemical Company, Chicago, has issued its fall sales bulletin listing twenty-four product lines for research and development by industry, agriculture and medicine. Copies are available from the company at 2202 West 107th place, Chicago 43.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was spotty last week, lacking volume, while consumers continued to absorb heavy quantities against former contracts. Active export inquiry was noted for cottonseed and soybean oils for shipment to Spain and North Africa but actual sales were still limited. Cottonseed and corn oils were easier and fractionally lower, while soybean remained fairly steady. Vegetable oil foots were stronger with corn, cottonseed and soybean acidulated up fractionally.

Crude coconut oil was unsettled and lower. Copra was unsteady and slightly lower.

Limited offers of tallow and greases, coupled with improved buying interest for domestic delivery stiffened the market. Holders raised the price schedule slightly. Export business was light, but asking prices were lifted fractionally.

Active movement continued in linseed oil against former contracts, while new business was quiet. Prices were unchanged for prompt delivery and slightly higher for December forward. All deliveries, however, could have been shaded on firm bids. Tung oil remained steady, despite slow demand. Oiticica oil was inactive, but limited stocks here were well held at current quotations. Small lots of refined fish oils were maintained at the recent advance, while tankcars were shadeable. Buying interest in crude menhaden was slow for domestic and export delivery, but limited stocks were closely held.

Demand for oil, meals was confined to nearby delivery. Futures were quiet and nominal. Cottonseed meal was easier, declining $2 per ton; soybean meal, $1.50 per ton and linseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton.

The Department of Agriculture has authorized the purchase of 30,000 metric tons of soybean and cottonseed oils (basis once refined) or lard in drums to Spain for shipment between November 1 and January 31, 1956, f.o.b. or f.a.s. vessel, U. S. ports.

Price Trends

Advanced

Greases, ½c. per lb.
Oil, corn foots, 95 percent, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, 95 percent, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, 95 percent, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Wax, bees, African, crude, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $1 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 29, 1954
103.07	104.17	107.13	105.99

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic and imported oils remained firm at unchanged quotations. Domestic grades reflected the strength of castor beans. Offers of shipment from Brazil continued scarce and tankcars were held to 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound, as to seller and delivery.

Coconut—Crude was sold at 11⅛c. and later was available at 11c. tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 12⅜c., New York basis.

Corn—This market was easier and off fractionally. Crude was sold at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was lower at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Market for bleachable cottonseed oil futures was irregular last week closing about unchanged. Trading was moderate. Trade interests were sellers on the bulges. Hedging also was quite liberal against crude purchases. Export business was reported slow, though inquiry was active for refined for shipment to Spain and North Africa. Cash oil was inactive. Refined salad was lower at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, prompt shipment.

Crude oil was easier and off fractionally. Light trading was reported at 11c. per pound, tankcars, southeast; 10⅞c., Valley and 10⅜c. to 10⅞c. Texas as to location.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 28 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	76	13.35	13.18	13.25S
January	16	13.30	13.20	13.25@13.33
March	279	13.42	13.25	13.35S
May	152	13.43	13.28	13.38S
July	146	13.36	13.20	13.34S
September	6	13.18	13.01	13.10@13.17

Total sales, 675 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was 10¾c. bid, tankcars in the Valley, with trading light. Cottonseed meal was easy at $53.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis; cottonseed hulls, $5 per ton, bulk and $9, sacked. Demand fair.

Linseed—Activity was restricted to withdrawals of oil against former contracts which continued to move in good volume. Futures were slightly higher and March-August was raised to 12.4c., per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, following light trading at 12c. October delivery was quoted at 12.9c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis; 12.7c., November and 12.4c., December-August. Firms bids could have shaded asking prices.

Flaxseed — The National Flaxseed Processors Association reported 2,850,626 bushels of flaxseed crushed in September bringing the total to 5,539,602 bushel during August and September.

Minneapolis. — Market was stronger and prices were advanced 4c. per bushel. Offerings held light but this was expected as the boxcar shortage plagued shippers. Scores of country elevators were reported plugged because of the inability to get cars. Spot and to-arrive cash flaxseed held steady at $3.14 a bushel, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1955-56	Receipts 1954-55	Shipments 1955-56	Shipments 1954-55
Past week.	500,500	1,694,000	108,500	336,000
Since Sept. 1	9,719,500	12,620,750	1,130,500	2,719,500

Oiticica — Good volume was absorbed against former orders, while new business was reported slow. Tankcars were well held at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery as to seller. Drums ranged from 14¾c. to 15¼c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive — Firm tone featured the local market, reflecting the strength of immediate and prompt shipment from primary sources. Spanish oil on spot was in limited supply and held at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Tunisian $2.35 to $2.40, same basis. Stocks here were not expected to increase until new crop becomes available after the turn of the year.

Palm—Business was quiet. Spot stocks were unchanged at 13c. to 13½c. per pound drums as to quantity and at 11¼c., tankcars, prompt delivery.

Palm kernel—Denatured was unchanged at 12c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery. Trading was reported slow.

Peanut—Offers of crude oil continued scarce and market was merely nominal at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast. Refined was unchanged at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

The Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry has released an unspecified quantity of peanut oil for export by crushers and shippers. Allotments to shippers will be made for quantities equal to one-third made under the previous release.

Rapeseed — This was quiet and unchanged at 15¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Trading was limited, though export inquiry was active for refined for export to Spain. Crude was sold at 11c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, October delivery; 10¾c., first week November; 10⅝c., asked, December and sales at 10½c., January-June same basis. Refined salad was held at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, immediate and 13⅝c. November.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended October 28 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	29	10.71	10.67	10.70S
March	12	10.50	10.49	10.55@10.58
May	15	10.45	10.30	10.45S
July	30	10.36	10.23	10.33S
September	6	10.21	10.09	10.12@10.15

Total sales, 92 contracts.

Tung—Market was quiet, but steady. Tankcars were unchanged at 25¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and

—*Continued on page 67*

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tough!

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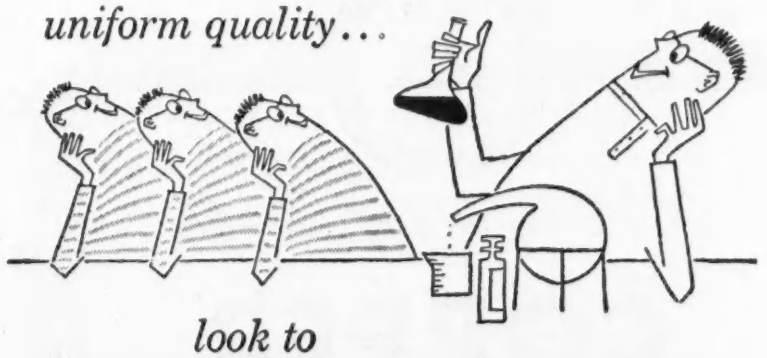

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SPECIFICATIONS

PRODUCT	Titer °C	Iodine Value (Wijs)	Maximum Color Lovibond (Yellow/Red)	Free Fatty Acid (as % Oleic)	Acid Value	Saponification Value
Emery 530 Distilled Animal Fatty Acid	40.0-42.0	55-65	60/20—5¼" Cell	100—103	199—205	201—207
Emery 531 Distilled Animal Fatty Acid	40.5-42.5	53-58	35/10—5¼" Cell	100.5—103.5	200—206	202—208

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Agricultural Chemicals

Prices were quoted for phosphate rock last week which showed that producers had absorbed not only the latest fuel oil increases, but boosts in the cost of labor incurred as a result of the lengthy strike in Florida this summer. It was felt in the industry that increases in the price of phosphate rock at this time would be unwise, due to seasonal inactivity.

Fishmeal, relatively unavailable for the past three weeks, was offered in scattered quantities last week, and prices jumped sharply for both meal and scrap. Offerings were closely held, but on the other hand, there were few takers at the high prices. Dried blood and tankage at Chicago declined in the face of dull consumer interest and lower vegetable meals.

Nitrogenous fertilizers were relatively inactive last week, although some interest was shown in sodium nitrate by citrus farmers in Florida. The BHC market was seasonally slow, and a range in prices for low gamma material continued to prevail. Overseas procurement kept the DDT market in a state of turmoil, and keen competition was expected due to the relatively small quantities of material specified in the bids.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fishmeal, $14 per ton.
Fishscrap, $14 per ton.

Reduced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 29, 1954
112.00	111.25	111.21	110.59

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Demand for agricultural use continued seasonally dull. Industrial consumption remained heavy, however, considerably bolstering the market. Production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia in August rose to 237,202 tons over July's 236,759 tons, and was higher than the output of 222,430 tons in August, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census.

Stocks in the hands of producers at the end of August rose to 98,185 from 83,106 tons on hand at the end of July.

Ammonium Nitrate—Production of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate in August declined to 121,978 tons from July's 123,817 tons, and was considerably lower than the 140,743 tons produced in August, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Stocks in the hands of producers August 31 rose to 151,244 tons from 135,896 tons on hand July 31.

Ammonium Sulfate—Buying interest was slow. Producers continued to build stocks. Attention continued to be focused on the export market, which was expected to furnish outlets for material during the winter which otherwise would become burdensome. Prices for sulfate appeared to be firm, and there was little or no indication of change in the near future.

Animal Protein—Dried blood and tankage were weaker at Chicago, with lower vegetable meals. Dried blood dropped 50c. per unit-ton, and tankage, 25c. per unit. The New York market was quiet, with prices unchanged from the previous week. Nitrogenous tankage continued listed at a range of $4 to $5.10 per unit, depending on seller. Sewage sludge was unchanged following increases effective October 1.

Feature of the market, however, was the sharp increase in fishmeal and scrap prices in the Chesapeake Bay area and elsewhere along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. It was long a fact that the hurricanes had taken their toll of fishing, partiularly in the Atlantic. As a result, supplies of fish products, including oil, meal and solubles, became tight.

Last week, offerings were closely held, and prices jumped $14 per ton. Meal was listed at $154 per ton and scrap, $150 per ton, Chesapeake Bay area. Offerings were scarce and closely held by producers and this position was counteracted by only scattered buying interest on the part of consumers.

Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic—The food grades of dicalcium phosphate remained without change during the past week. Demand from stockfeed users was steady and supplies were said to be ample to meet all requirements. Production of calcium phosphate, dibasic for the month of July was 12,360 pounds, compared with 12,384 pounds for June, according to the Bureau of Census. Production for July 1954 was 6,760 pounds. Available stocks at producing plants as of July 31 was 4,163 pounds, compared to 4,251 pounds the previous month.

Phosphate Rock—Following a long period of instability, it was apparent last week that the price situation had clarified to some extent following settlement of the labor dispute in Florida. Florida rock testing 68-66 percent b.p.l. was quoted on contract at $4.75 per long ton; 70-68 percent, $5.15; 72-70 percent, $5.81; 75-74 percent, $6.81; 78-76 percent, $7.81.

While earlier prices had been either higher or lower, depending on whether the producer decided to absorb or pass on increases in labor and fuel oil, the above schedule appeared to be uniform in the trade last week. It was noted that the current 10c.-per-barrel oil increase and 7c.-per-hour labor increase were absorbed. It was felt that increases in price at this time would be unwise, due to seasonally slow demand.

Sodium Nitrate—Quotations for domestic and imported sodium nitrate were steady and unchanged. Importers experienced some buying interest from consumers in Florida citrus areas, but generally, the market was dull and featureless. Chilean sodium nitrate continued listed at $47.75 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. ports, while domestic sodium nitrate was quoted at $43.50 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. works.

Los Angeles Market

Improved demand was noted for inorganic materials, with no price changes. Interest was moderate for organic items with the exception of fishmeal, which continued tight due to the strike. Domestic meal was quoted at $2.55 per unit of protein; early production British Columbia herringmeal quoted at $2.40 per unit f.o.b. Vancouver.

Pesticides

With the domestic market seasonally quiet, attention was focused more on the export market last week. Demand was active below the equator, as Brazil and Peru showed strong interest. Weed killers were steadily increasing in demand overseas, due primarily to education and consequent acceptance of the chemicals by foreign countries.

BHC—Domestic buying interest was seasonally dull. Prices for high gamma continued without change, carlots listed at 0.75c. per gamma unit in bags, delivered, and less carlots, 0.9c. per gamma unit, same basis. A range of prices for low gamma BHC continued, however, as some producers listed carlots in bags at 0.7c., delivered, and less carlots at 0.75c., same basis, while others held to earlier established prices which were the same as those currently in effect for high gamma BHC.

The current price structure was by no means firm. Producers continued to drop out of production owing to narrow profit margins and keen competition. Some producers who had discontinued production last year were content to work off remaining inventories during the past season.

2,4-D—Overseas acceptance of this, as well as other selective and non-selective weed killers was becoming more and more general. There was good demand noted for use in sugar cane areas, and interest was increasing for application in wheat, rice and corn-producing countries. Prices for the herbicides were said to be much more stable than those for some of the large volume pesticides.

DDT—There were two procurements up for overseas shipment which were of interest to the trade during the week. One called for delivery of 880 metric tons to Iran, while the other was concerned with shipment of 700 tons to Turkey. Both procurements called for 75 percent wettable powder.

While the procurements were not large, a good deal of scrambling for awards was expected due to a highly competitive situation in this country. Quotations for DDT, while officially unchanged, continuel subject to shading.

p-Dichlorobenzene — Prices held unchanged. Demand was said to be slowly increasing, but the bulk of interest was expected to come in a few months, when resellers became more active in packaging for spring clothing storage demand.

Lead Arsenate—Producers' inventories of lead arsenate declined to 1,509 tons August 31 from 1,600 tons on hand July 31, according to the Bureau of Census.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

SEPARATOR-GAYCO 36" & 14' dia. w/ drives.

MIXERS—150 gal. lead—Lancaster EBG 3 (New)—Stokes, 13 gal.

SPENCER BLOWERS—150 CFM 16 oz. 270/24, 450/24, 1300/16.

PULVERIZERS—Jeffrey 20x24 Flextooth, & 30x42 style B Hammer mills. Bauer double attrition—2—10 H.P. Motors.

AUTOCLAVE—1 gal. s/s, 1000 psi, xpl. prf. gear motor.

PEBBLE MILLS—24x36 w/feeder, 4x5, 6x5 porcelain lined, 24x36 s/s ball mill w/ motor drives.

BUCKET ELEVATORS—4½x5½ (16') 8x16 (40')—8x18 (45').

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor MD673, 623, H7. Ingersoll Rand 16 CFM 2 stage.

CAR PULLER—5 HP capstan type—5000# capacity.

SCREENS—Tyler Hummer 3x5 (1 & 2)—4x5 (1) 3x10 (1).

HARDINGE MILLS—2'x8", 4½'x16", 6'x22", 7'x48".

CRUSHERS—Roll—18x18, 32x12, 30x16, 24x36 McLanahan single roll.

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500 Gal. 316 S S Reactor complete—like new.
Tolhurst 48" S.S' Centrifuge, exp. pf. mtr.
Autoclave, 4' x 6½', Type 347 S S, Jktd.
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Gen. American 42" x 120" twin drum dryer
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S S Mixer, 20 HP exp.
347 S S Tank, 10'/ x 21' 8" x ¼", 13,000 gals.
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Devine ±12 & ±23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 3A Stainless & ±6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
±2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter ±49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers ±2TH & ±2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x12",
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
±1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—±00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—±0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant ±0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill ±1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams ±3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 10"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000± horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200± pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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TANKS
1—Pfaudler 5'x18' Horizontal glass lined, 2500 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S S 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S/S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4' diam. 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S/S Conical Hopers.
1—2' x 3' Horizontal Closed 316 S.S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—6' x 6' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 55 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
2—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS
3—Link Belt 316 S/S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS
3—4' x 13' closed 316 S/S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 6' 316 S/S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
9—Karbate Heat Exchangers 370, 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS
1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S/S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 208 Tons 65.5° F. to 60° F.
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 136 Tons 50° F. to 45° F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
2—Buffalo-Forge Fans 10,000 cfm at 7" S.P., 20 HP motor.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

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4—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 6'4"x24', 3'10"x12', 2'7"x10'.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 32"x52" atmos. double drum 316 S/S.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S/S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
6—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 7'x55'.

MIXERS
9—Day Cincinnatus double arm 660, 250, 150, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
5—Sprout Waldron S/S jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, with 7½ HP motor.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' jacketed, steel Ball Mill.
1—Mikro Pulverizer ±4TH.

CENTRIFUGES
1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S/S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, M.D.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles with 10 HP Turbo Mixers.
4—3000, 6000, 7500, & 10,000 gal. S/S Tanks.
2—Aluminum 1400 & 5500 gal. Tanks.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Buflovak 800 gal. 347 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—S.W. 4½'x20', 7½'x40' S/S Reactors or Converters.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S/S leaves.
2—±3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
5—±3, ±5, ±7, ±10, ±12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit 4½ million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
4—Robinson S/S Sifters 40"x60".
7—Stokes ±DDS2 and "R" Tablet Presses.
2—Ball & Jewell ±1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash vacuum Pumps ±H7, ±H6, ±L5, ±L3, ±4, ±2.
2—Beechruss Model D Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

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4—Jktd. St. St. closed—to 1300 gal.
35—Jktd. St. St. open top—to 550 gal.
5—Jktd. Aluminum, closed, 35 to 250 gal.
7—Jktd. Copper, open top, 80 & 100 gal.
2—Horiz. Steel Vacuum or Pressure Cookers, Agitated, 5000 gal. & 8500 gal.

MILLS

1—Patt. Fdy. "DJ" Unlined Jacketed Steel Ball Mill, 6' dia. x 8' long—UNUSED.
2—Pebble Mills, 6' D x 8' L.
1—Al. Ch. 6' D x 16' L Steel Lined Contin. Ball Mill.
3—4'6" D x 12' L contin. Pebble Mills.
1—Hardinge 6' D x 22" L Conical Ball Mill, Steel liner.
1—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mill, 75 HP.
1—Penna. Ring Type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 40 HP.
1—Fitz. Mill, Model "F", St. St.
4—Hammer Mills: Gruendler 36x24; Jay Bee #4-W, 75 HP; Williams 14"x14"; Williams size A, St. St. and Aluminum.
1—Sturtevant 8x10 Jaw Crusher.
3—Attrition Mills, 30", 24" & 16".

MIXERS—BLENDERS

4—Ribbon Mixers, 316 cu. ft. work. cap.
2—W&P Sigma Blade Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 100 gal. work. cap.
2—Patt. Kelly St. St. Twin Shell Blenders, 5 & 10 cu. ft. work. cap.
7—Side Entering Stainless Steel Mixers, 10 HP & 25 HP.
4—Falk Vert. Agitator Drives #10-GDX, 10:1, 300 HP—UNUSED.
12—Turbo vert. #5B, 5:1, 40 HP.

JUST PURCHASED

4—Readco Heavy Duty Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. work. cap., 30 HP Expl. Pr. Motor. Built 1951-53.

3—Bartlett Snow 6' dia. x 3' deep Jacketed Stainless Steel Mixing Kettles.

PUMPS

1—Ing. Rand #10-ALV Centrifugal Pump, bronze fitted, rated 3000 GPM @ 200'—UNUSED.
3—Centrifugal Pumps, 1000 GPM—50', 84' & 91' resp.
2—Ing. Rand #1½—CRVNL—all bronze Centrifugal Pumps, 2"x1½"—UNUSED.
12—Aurora All Bronze Turbine Pumps, models II-5, G-6, H-4—UNUSED.
2—Coffin steam turbine driven Centrifugal water pumps, 5"x3", 200 GPM @ 300#.
1—Vogt Steam Driven Vacuum Pump, 10x16x20.
1—Nash H-4 Vacuum Pump, Bronze.
2—Fuller-Kinyon 6" Pumps, 25 HP.
1—Byron Jackson Bronze Deep Well Turbine Pump, 20 HP, 150 GPM.

TANKS

12—Aluminum, 3000 gal., 5 compart.
10—Aluminum, 500 gal., 80# WP.
1—Monel 450 gal., coils; ¼".
1—St. St., T304, ⅛" 10,500 gal. Horiz.—UNUSED.
1—St. Clad. T304, ⅜", 6500 gal. Vert.
1—St. St. T316, 5/16", 4000 gal. Hor.
1—St. Clad T304, ⅜", 2000 gal., Vert., Jktd. VACUUM.
10—St. St. Pressure Tanks—to 4000 gal.
20—St. St. Storage Tanks—to 1000 gal.

PIPE & FITTINGS

400'—St. St. Pipe, T316, 2½" IPS, UNUSED.
1000'—St. St. Tubing, T347, 3" OD x ⅛" wall—USED.
200—St. St. Flanged T347, 3", 300# welding neck—UNUSED.
150—St. St. Flanged Gate Valves, T302/304, 150#, 1½", 2", 2½", 3"—USED.

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1—Blaw-Knox 110 gal. Autoclave 2000 psi. & jacketed.
1—Davis Inconel Heat Exch., 195 sq. ft.
6—Surface Condensers & Receivers, 100 to 175 sq. ft.
1—Carrier 8 Truck Dryer.
4—Devine Double Dr. Vac., Shelf Dryers, 17 & 20 shelves, 59" x 78".
1—Double Drum Dryer, 4' x 9'.
8—C.I. Filter Presses, 12"—30".
2—Sweetland Filters, No. 10 & No. 12.
1—Glasscote 750 gal. G. L. Kettle, coded for 75# Jack. Pressure.
2—Pfaudler Reactors, 100 & 500 gal. G.L.

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SPECIALS

300 gal. STAINLESS TYPE 347 PATTERSON KNEADERMASTER MIXER, sigma blades, 100 PSI jkt. & int.

(4) 30,000 gal. PROPANE TANKS, 200 PSI, ASME U68. (NEW).

CENTRIFUGES

Sharples Super Centrifuge.
Sharples C20, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples C27, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples PN14, SS, Super-D-Canter.

TOWERS

SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x15'.
SS 347 lined, Scrubber, 5'x18'.
6'x29' 21 trays, Stainless.
5'x24' 24 trays, Everdur.
7'x54' 20 trays, 150 PSI.
6'6"x40' 16 trays, 80 PSI.
3'x44' 18 trays, 300 PSI.
Karbate #22, packed, 19"x12' NEW.
4'x59' 23 trays, 160 PSI.
7'6"x41'7" Reactor, 160 PSI.
4'6"x40' 13 trays, 180 PSI.
2'x47' 20 trays, 200 PSI.
2'x47' 20 trays, 375 PSI.
3'x49' 28 trays, 425 PSI.
2'x37' 16 trays, 250 PSI.
5'x36' Scrubber, 240 PSI.

MIXERS

100 gal. Readco, jktd. dbl. sigma blades.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power dump.
1050 gal. Paddle dbl. shaft heavy duty.
3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator.
29 cu. ft. Patterson Concial Blender.
67-27-10 cu. ft. SS Sprout Waldron Powder.
550 cu. ft. SS. jktd. rotating oscillating.

DRYERS

Roto-Louvre 705-20 SS heating coils comp.
Roto-Louvre 604-24 complete w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 502-20 comp. w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 310-12 heating coils, comp.
Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Stokes 59AB.
Rotary 26"x8' oil fired with feeder.
Rotary 4'x27' oil fired, motor drive.
Rotary 5'x67' 6" lifters.
Rotary SS. 4'x30' complete.
Rotary Kiln 8'x125'x¾" firing hood.
Rotary Kiln 10'x200'x¾" oil & gas burners, comb. chamber, dust collecting system.
SS Spray, 10'x36', gas fired.

MILLS

Raymond #1 Automatic.
10'x48" Hardinge Ball Mill.
Raymond #40 Imp, Stainless.
5'x8' Kennedy Type M. w/disc feeder.
6'x8' Abbe & Patterson.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

Steel Tubes, 94 to 550 sq. ft. (5).
Adm. Tubes, 140 to 440 sq. ft. (7).
100 sq. ft. SS 40# shell 60# tubes.
198 sq. ft. steel 325# Adm. tubes 125#.
252 sq. ft. steel 400# shell 150# tubes.
415 sq. ft. steel shell 125# Adm. tubes 50#.
550 sq. ft. steel 325# shell 160# tubes.
1035 sq ft. steel 250# shell & tubes.
1800 sq. ft. steel shell Everdur tubes.
3300 sq. ft. steel 150# shell & tubes.

MISCELLANEOUS

PUMP—6000 GPM Peerless Deep Well 80' head NEW.
CENT. SEPARATORS—8', 5', 18".
GYRO SIFTER—72 sq. ft. 2-screen Robinson 28A.
BAG PACKER—Neuman, 50 to 100# bags.
CHURN—Baker Perkins 200 gal. work cap.

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1 Gal. Steel Autoclave 800 PSI; gas Fired; agitated ¾ HP XPL.
Struthers Wells Vulcanizer; 5'x20'; 150 PSI-ASME; qu. opening door.
Smith Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 10'x30'; 20,000 Gal.; 135 PSI.
Hor. Steel Autoclave; 66"x14'7"; with tracks; door each end.
950 Gal. Steel Reactor; coil heated and agitated; dimensions 5'x5'6".
Bethlehem Sulphonating Pot; 1,400 gal. capacity; with coils cast in jacket wall.

BLENDERS

NEW Steel and Stainless Steel Ribbon Mixers from 400 lb. to 10,000 lb.
Porter Type 316 Stainless Mixer; 30"x36"x57"; center discharge.
Lancaster Mix Mullers, complete with accessories; several sizes.
Stainless Tumbling Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 Stand & 3 HP motor.
Sprout Waldron Stainless Continuous Cylindrical Ribbon Mixer; 28"x12'.
W&P Type Double Arm Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; 100 gal. & 200 gal.
New Porter S/S Jacketed Ribbon Mixer; 4'x4'6"x7'6"; Total cap. 122 cu. ft.; 25 HP motor.

CENTRIFUGALS

Baker Perkins Termeer Centrifuge in Type 316 SS; Model S12; 7½ HP motor.
Bird Continuous Centrifuge; 18"x28" with solid conical bowl.
Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Suspended Type Centrifuge with plow and fume housing.
Tolhurst Overdriven Rubber covered Centrifuge; 48"; perforate basket.
DeLaval Industrial Centrifugals; Model AA-00 with 3 HP XPL motors.

DRYERS-EVAPORATORS

Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Counter Current Dryer; with flights; 5' diameter x 26' long.
Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryers; 18"x8" and 34"x10' (Vacuum).
Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers; sizes up to 54"x40'; complete.
Inconel Double Effect Evaporator; 850 sq. ft. and 430 sq. ft. Complete.
Combustion Engineering 2 Stage Flash Drying System; 1,000 pounds of evaporation per hour.
Continuous Dryer with Stainless Conveyor Belt, 33' long by 42" wide in a four-section housing 5'6"x4'x21' long, complete with controls, instruments, safety devices, etc.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

Shriver & Sperry Pl. & Fr. Presses in Iron, Wood, Alum. Nickel, etc.
Sperry 36" Alum. 33 chamber Press; 4 eye with hydraulic closing.
Oliver Sweetland Filters from No. 2 to No. 12; wide choice.
Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; with Stainless Screens.
Hor. Stainless Rot. Vac. Filter; 7' Diameter with cone drive.

GRINDERS & MILLS

Mikro Pulverizers up to No. 4.
Williams Hammer Mills; in sizes up to 42"x48".
Fitzpatrick Stainless Comminutators.
Abbe, Patterson and International Pebble Mills up to 8'x8' with 50 HP.
Raymond SS Imp Mill with 50 HP motor.
Bauer Double Runner 24" Attrition Mill.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10'x48".

HEAT EXCHANGERS

Whitlock SS Heat Exchanger; 250 sq. ft.; 2 pass-tube side.
Stainless Heat Exchanger or Condenser; 185 sq. ft.; 300 Tubes.
Vertical Stainless Condenser; 220 sq. ft.; 231 Tubes.
Horizontal 2 Pass Floating Hd. Heat Exchanger; 500 sq. ft.
Stainless Steel Calandria Section; 300 stainless Steel ¾" Tubes; 38" long in S.S. Tube sheets; 185 sq. ft.

COLUMNS and STILLS

Stainless 16 section Column; 19' overall x 8⅝"; with Condenser, Decanter, Feed Tank and Accessories.
Aluminum 11 section Column; 36' overall; 27½" diameter; complete with Calandria, Deplegmator, etc.
Lummus Alcohol Recovery Unit; 4 sections; in copper; 21' overall height; 18" diameter.
Steel Still 54"x96" with steam coils and Receiver 54"x96" with manhole.

REACTORS

Struthers Wells Stainless Vac. Pans; 5'x12'8" with Calandria 630 sq. ft.
Glass Lined Reactors by Pfaudler and Glasscote; 25 gal. to 1,000 gal., some jacketed and agitated.
Lancaster SS Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd; 30"x 17'4"; 300 PSI internal.
Monel Reactor; 785 Gal.; 5'x5'; Jacketed and agitated.
Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron; Jacketed Agitated; 80"x67".
Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan; 3'x10' with Stainless Calandria and Downcomer.

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FEATURED!

Jacketed late type Sterilizers by American, Bramhall-Deane, Wilmot Castle with accessories and non-corrosive contacts; Sizes 24"x36"x60"; 30"x42"x84"; 30"x48"x84"; 36"x42"x84"; 48"x42"x96". Some NEW; others equal to new.

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EQUIPMENT
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1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed, double arm Sigma Blade Laboratory Mixer, Size 8 CWE.

1—J.H. Day Stainless Steel Double Arm, Sigma Blade, Jacketed Mixer, 200 gallon.

5—Baker Perkins Double Arm, Jacketed, Sigma Blade Mixers, 100 gallon.

1—J.H. Day Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade, Jacketed Mixer, 50 gallons.

1—Readco, Steel, Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 50 gallons.

2—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 gallons ea.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 30" x 15'.

1—Stokes Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30" x 8'.

1—Devine Laboratory Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 3 SS shelves.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Rotary Dryer, 4' x 45'.

1—Bowen Stainless Steel Laboratory Spray Dryer.

1—Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 4,000 gal.

1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryer Stainless Steel T316 Model 207-10 Complete.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined, 5 gallon, jacketed Reactor.

2—5'6" x 42' Rotary Dryers, 3/8" shell.

6—Pennsylvania Boiler Works Jacketed Kettles, 2500 gal. ASME Code, 40 PSI.

1—Nooter Steel Jacketed Kettle, 750 gal.

3—380 gallon Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles.

1—650 gallon Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle.

3—Mixing Equipment Company, 3,000 gallon Turbo Agitator Kettles.

2—7' x 63' Rotary Dryers ½" shell complete w/mtrs & drive.

2—Stainless Steel 2500 gallon Storage Tank, Type 316.

1—AT&M Stainless Steel, 20" Suspended type Centrifuge w/mtr & plow.

2—2500 gallon Type 304 Stainless Steel Storage Tanks.

1—Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 48", complete with plow and motor.

3—Sharples #C27 Stainless Steel Super Dehydrators.

1—Swenson Walker Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizer, 20' long.

1—Lummus Steel Bubble Cap Column, Size 4' x 37'.

1—Hatfield Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, Size 6' x 16'6".

6—Karbate Heat Exchangers, Model VV FS-1.

75—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 600 sq. ft. ea.

1—Lancaster Stainless Steel 18" Mueller.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

1—Lancaster Steel Mueller, 5' bed.

1—Feinc Type 304 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, Size 3' x 3'.

1—Stokes Model DDS 2 Rotary Tablet Machine.

1—Blaw Knox 500 gallon Steel Jacketed Autoclaves, 300# internal, 150# jacket.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

EQUIPONOMICS

CARPENTER 20 S.S. HEAT EXCHANGERS — (2) 240-1"x8' tubes, STEEL SHELL, 500 SQ. FT.

BIRD CONT. CENTRIFUGE—36"x50" S.S. 304, COMPLETE.

NICKEL CLAD KETTLE, ASME JKTD. AGIT. 750 GALLON.

KETTLES, G/L, PFAUDLER, 200, 300, 500 & 1,000 GALLON.

BALL MILLS—25 to 1,000 gallon.
CENTRIFUGE—Troy, 17", monel.
CONDENSERS—8, all monel, 50 sq. ft. Shell & Tube. Expansion Joint.
DRYER, BUFFALO—Double Drum, 32" dia. x 90", reconditioned.
FILTER PRESSES—24", cast iron & heresite.
HEAT EXCHANGERS—188 sq. ft. S.S. 304 tubes, steel shell; 25 sq. ft. all S.S.
MIXERS—D, A, SIGMA, Jktd. Steel and S.S. 50, 60, & 200 gallon.
MIXERS—DRY POWDER, 400, 600, 1000, 1500, 2000, & 3000 lb.
ROTEX SIFTER—40"x84", 2 deck, 3 H.P.
TABLET PRESS—Stokes, RB1, complete.
TANKS—2, Steel, horizontal, 25,000 gallon; 10'6"x39', welded dished.

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B&P LAB 2¼ GAL. MIXERS new jacketed.
LIGHTNIN 3 HP PORT AGIT new surplus.
PATTERSON 4x5 BUHRSTONE lined PEBBLE MILLS.
BUFLOVAK DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS 32"x32", 36x84, 42x120.
SMALL AND LARGE BALL MILLS and PEBBLE MILLS.
MIKRO 1TH, 2DH, 3TH PULVERIZERS.

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2—Stainless Steel Merco Type C-30 Continuous CENTRIFUGAL SEPARATORS, each with 100 H.P. TEFC motors & controls. New 1954.
3—Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d. S.S. cans.
3—Haskins Cap Tighteners, m.d.
2—½ H.P. Port. Agitators, A.C., b.g.
2—Stainless Steel Hersey Rotary Dryers, 3'x26' and 6'x23'.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
3—Buflovac 42x120, 32x120 Atmos dbl. Drum Dryers, complete; 1—American 24x36.
2—54"x70" and 1—40"x60" Bird Continuous Centrifugals, S S Solid bowls.
Our 38th Year

1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Buflovac 48"x40" Drum Flaker, chrome plated, s s ends.
9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.
1—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYER, Roto-Louvre, #502-16 Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long with #304 S S contact parts.
3—Unused #12 Sweetland FILTERS, 48 bronze monel covered bottom drainage leaves 3" c.c. Latest type; 1—#2, 23 copper leaves 1½" cc.
5—Horiz. Dry Powder Ribbon Mixers, 4000#, 1500#, 500#.

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REMOVAL DELAYED TEN DAYS
IN NEW LOCATION BY NOVEMBER 4, 1955

2—Klein all SS 100 sq. ft. filters.
2—Fitzpatrick model D SS comminuters 7½ HP X P motors.
4—Buflovak 17 shelf vacuum shelf dryers.
6—Pfaudler glass lined reactors 200, 300 and 500 gallons, jacketed and agitated.
1—New Alloy Fabricator, 300 gallon type 316 SS reactor.
2—Sparkler model 18-D4 stainless and steel filters.
4—Beaird 4'x30' rotary oil and gas fired dryers.
1—Ruggles-Coles 4½'x35' rotary direct fired dryer.
1—Bird 40" steel perforated basket centrifuge.
1—Sharples model C-20 SS super-d-hydrator.
2—Patterson and International stainless and steel 25' conical blenders.
1—Stokes model T-5 tablet press.
1—Colton 5½-T tablet press, up to 3" max. dia. tablet.
6—Tablet presses ½", 1¼" pills.
1—Steam master 15 HP package boiler, oil fired, 100# pressure.
1—40" SS extractor, SS basket and curb, link suspended.
1—Ross 9"x24"—3 roller high speed roller mill, 10 HP motor.
3—40 and 15 gallon Day & Ross Pony mixers.
2—Sprout Waldron 900# dry powder mixers, ribbon and paddle, 10 HP.

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Purch Tablet Machine.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x16'
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators 600 gal. esp.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200# w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia., 4' to 12' long.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 18-S-23.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
6—Blackburn-Smith Jacketed Filters, 20 to 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15' long.
4—Hoffman Steam Jacketed Filters.
1—Meade Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. Motor.

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Successful Sales organization in Spain with first-class government connections is looking for prime supplies in U. S. for the sales of fertilizers, railway ties, grains. OPD 777.

Wax Chemist, own laboratory and office in N.Y.C. familiar with wax applications in the paper, polish and many other industries, wants connection with wax producer for representation with technical service. OPD 776.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Day #6 Double arm mixer; Roller Mills 5x12, 12x22, 16:40; 40 gallon Pony mixer; 40hp motor, Bartelt packaging machine; 1500-3500# crutchers; 100-3000# Powder and Paddle type mixers; Labelers, Fillers. I. E. Newman, 5602 Blackstone, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale: 150 sq. ft. S.S.-T304 Heat Exchanger; 785 sq. ft. S.S.-T316 Heat Exchanger; 4000 gal. S.S.-T304 insulated Tank; 2500 gal. S.S.-T304 agitated Tank; 2850 gal. S.S.-T304 Tank; 2-14,000 gal. glass lined Tanks; Niagara Model 25-38 Filter Exchanger. Best Equipment Company, 617 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois. DAvis 8-0926.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Ross Conical Burr Stone Mill, Style 1; size 4; vertical type; with gear drive. Adaptable for grinding lubricating greases. Also Day Cincinnatus Dough Mixer, number 5; class 5—60 75 gallon working capacity; agitator speed 30 40; plain steel tank and agitator; gear drive. OPD 761.

Wanted: Oven, gas or electric, for drying batches of 200 lbs. or more; also a granulator, Colton No. 540, or similar. OPD 778.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Carbon Tetrachloride wanted below schedule. Recovered material considered. Bergan Supply Co., Inc., 1379 Utica Ave., Brooklyn 3, New York BU. 4-2711.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Available at below market: 8 tons Alpha Picoline; 1 ton Gamma Picoline; 500 gms. Epinephrine; 30 lbs. Selenium; 5 tons Triethanolamine; 500 lbs. Dehydroacetic Acid. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., Flushing 54, N. Y., INdependance 1-4100.

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Agricultural Chemical formulating plant completely equipped for processing of liquid insecticides, dust mixes and concentrates. 2, 4-D and 2,4,5-T esterfication. Located at Denver, Colorado. Current volume approximately $350,000.00 per year. Can very easily be doubled. Priced for quick sale at depreciated book value. OPD 779.

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Rubber Chemists to Meet

—Continued from page 7

will be the title of an address by Dr. Arthur W. Carpenter at the banquet. Dr. Carpenter is former manager of physical testing of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, and former president of the American Society for Testing Materials. Dr. Dinsmore's Goodyear medal address, entitled "Specifications of a Rubber Chemist," will be presented before the division on Thursday morning.

Dr. Albert W. Davison, vice-chairman of the Engineering Manpower Commission of the Engineers Joint Council, will address the opening session of the meeting Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Davison, who is a consulting chemist and chemical engineer in Newark, Ohio, will speak of "The Technical Manpower Situation."

"Methods of Quality Evaluation" will be the theme of the opening technical session Wednesday afternoon. John M. Ball of Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Company, East St. Louis, Ill., will preside. Two sessions will be held on Thursday. The morning meeting, which will be devoted to "Compounding Technics," will be under the chairmanship of J. W. Snyder, technical director of the Binney & Smith Company, New York. The afternoon session, on "New Synthetic Rubbers," will be led by Arthur E. Juve, director of compounding research of the B. F. Goodrich.

Dr. B. S. Garvey, jr., of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Wayne, Pa., who is chairman of the local committee in charge of arrangements, will preside at the final session Friday morning. General papers on the subject of rubber chemistry have been scheduled for this session.

Antibiotic Advances

—Continued from page 7

the first time in this country in a series of twelve papers. This type of penicillin is stable in the acid secretions of the stomach, an advantage for oral dosage forms. A panel discussion concerning penicillin V is scheduled for the afternoon of November 3.

Panel discussions are also scheduled for the afternoons of November 2 and 4, on "Prolonged Use of Antibiotics" and a critical analysis of "Reactions Following Clinical Use of Antibiotics." The panel discussions will be moderated by three experts in the field of chemotherapy, Dr. Harry Dowling, University of Illinois; Dr. Maxwell Finland, Harvard University, and Dr. Morton Hamburger, University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Felix Marti-Ibanez, former under Secretary of Health for Spain, will talk on "The Influence of Antibiotics on the Clinical Case History." Dr. Grace A. Goldsmith, of Tulane University School of Medicine, will discuss "Current Status of the Clinical Use of Antibiotic Vitamin Combinations." The chairman of the symposium will be Dr. Henry Welch, director of the division of antibiotics of the Food and Drug Administration.

Nuclear Energy Is Seen

—Continued from page 7

tricity at a gross cost higher than the current costs of base-load coal-fired stations but that subsequent reactor development may well reduce nuclear costs below those of conventionally fired stations. There is no need to be despondent about the economics of nuclear power generation in Britain, where there is confidence that designers, researchers and system planning engineers will succeed in making nuclear power stations economically superior to those fired by conventional methods, the speaker said.

The recent Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy made it clear that we are entering an intensive phase of constructing and testing our first large-scale power stations, it was pointed out by Sir John Cockcroft, of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

"The conference made it clear that we are entering an intensive phase of constructing and testing our first large scale power stations. During the next five years forecasts, pessimistic and optimisitic, will be put to the crucial test of practical experience," according to Sir John "by the early 1960's we shall know how power costs for the future generation of nuclear power stations compare with coal; very likely it will show little if any saving. But already the second generation of reactors are in the minds of physicists, chemists and designers and during the succeeding decade there is every likelihood that costs will fall below costs of power from coal stations. In this country you are likely by then to get below the marginal level of seven mils which is our present UK cost, and get to the large scale usage level of six mils. In Britain even at seven mils, nuclear power will be welcome and will make a great difference to our economy," the speaker stated.

"From reactor and reactor by-products alone it will be possible in ten years to extract more than 50,000 KW of radiation power," it was pointed out by K. H. Sun, of Westinghouse Electric Corporation. "Utilization of radiation is still in the stage of vigorous research and development. The immediate future seems to lie in the field of the drug, food and chemical industries. The cross linking and polymerization of plastics, vulcanization of rubber, and chlorination of benzene are some of the outstanding possibilities in the chemical industry," the speaker stated.

P. A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

being made to balance raw material stocks with stocks of finished goods.

Employment

There were 69 percent of the committee members who reported October employment the same as September. Their comments indicated needs to be high, workers scarce, with a great shortage of trained engineers as well as of skilled workmen. The negligible 3 percent reporting employment lower in October than September attribute their situation to conversions and railroad car shortages.

Buying Policy

The buying policy on materials for production purposes changed little in October from September, with 46 percent indicating coverage in the ninety-day and over range. For capital goods, 77 percent are in this category, while, for MRO supplies and materials, 80 percent keep purchases on a hand-to-mouth to sixty-day basis. Only 20 percent are interested in purchasing with a lead time in excess of sixty days on MRO.

The concensus shows that any inclination to resist inflationary price trends in some scarce items is tempered by the reality of having to purchase for highly expanded business needs.

Specific Commodity Changes

The shortages of critical items seem to be causing purchasing executives more concern than the somewhat spotty price advances.

On the up side were:—Aluminum, zinc, lead, paper, cellophane, sugar, soda ash, caustic soda, dyestuffs, electrical motors. (Copper was reported up by the same number who reported it down.)

On the down side:—Pork, rubber, cotton, burlap.

In short supply:—Aluminum, copper, nickel, steel, paper, titanium dioxide, cement, glass.

Russell Leaves Wollen

Walter S. Russell last week announced his resignation from Wollen Chemical & Supply Company, Paterson, N. J. He had served in the capacity of general manager of Wollen and its manufacturing affiliate, Utility Chemical Company, for the past seven years. Mr. Russell has not yet announced his future plans.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

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25c., December forward. Offers for shipment from the Argentine were unavailable. Drums were quoted at 26¾c. to 27¼c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Offers for shipment were reported light and maintained at $130 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	102.000	1.434.000
Previous week	2.546.700	1.214.000
Corresponding week, 1954	.....	3.300.000
Total this year	65.227.910	36.609.000
Corresponding period, 1954	90.871.200	37.261.000

Cocoa Butter—Market was steady at 55c. to 60c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Copra—Trading was quiet and market easy. Prompt shipment was offered at $154 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Improved demand strengthened this market. Offerings were restricted with sellers asking higher prices. Yellow grease was 7½c. bid and ⅛c. more asked for tankcars delivered. Choice white grease all hog was nominal at 9¼c. to 9½c., and not all hog, 9c. to 9¼c., same basis.

Lard — Government program to purchase lard and pork steadied this market. Cash lard was quoted at 11¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

The Department of Agriculture has announced a program to buy surplus lard and pork stocks to bolster the hog market which reached the lowest level in 13 years last week. The department expects to purchase 30,000,000 pounds of lard and 170,000,000 pounds of pork. Purchases will be made in installments that may last until next August.

Oleo Oil — Trading was slow. Extra was unchanged at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, drums as quantity. Oleo stearine was easier and quoted at 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Tallow — Improved domestic inquiry stiffened the market, with sellers holding for higher prices. Domestic buyers were bidding ⅛c. below asking prices. Export demand was reported inactive. Guaranteed fancy was held at 9⅞c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and extra at 9⅜c., following trading at ⅛c. less. Bleachable fancy, quoted 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 8¼c.; special, 8c., and No. 1, 7⅝c., same basis.

Fatty Acids

Demand for fatty acids was quite active, especially for the animal grades. Oleic and stearic continued to move in good volume for spot delivery and against former orders. Vegetable fatty acids were in fair request, chiefly for prompt needs. All varieties were quotably unchanged and steady.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Export and domestic demand continued slow. Prices have been unsettled. So far during the crop year supplies have moved steadily with the help of good export demand, but most mills are offering at the current market as they buy seed to cover. There does not seem to be any holding movement on either cottonseed or meal. Most feed manufacturers have fairly good stocks on hand. Forty-one percent meal was lower at $52.50 per ton Memphis; $53, Alabama; $55, Georgia, South Carolina mills for November-December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market quiet and easier. Prices off $1 to $2 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices held barely steady to 50c. a ton lower than a week ago as demand was slow. Export buying interest continued, however. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $60 to $61.50 per short ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for nearby delivery, with resellers quoting $1 a ton less. Extracted meal for early 1956 delivery was priced around $59 a ton, bulk. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was quoted by crushers at $61 a ton for November-December shipment and $60 for January-forward. Shipping instructions remained heavy.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	17.700.000	12.660.000
Since Sept. 1	142.801.000	114.060.000

Soybean Meal—Future shipments held fairly steady while nearby continued to show signs of weakness. Most of the soybean processors seem to be well bought up on soybeans for November-December with mills running at capacity. Domestic demand was fairly steady but the export business has been disappointing during the last several weeks. Meal, forty-four percent, unrestricted, was quoted at $51.50 per ton, November; $52, December forward, Decatur, and $53 bulk f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for November through March.

Waxes

Beeswax — Crude replacements were stronger and limited stocks on spot were higher ranging from 65c. to 67c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined grades were unchanged and steady. Trading in refined was light and spotty.

Carnauba — Buying interest has improved which stiffened the tone of the local market. Prices were unchanged for spot stocks and closely held for all grades, reflecting the firmness of replacements from Brazil.

Japan—Light stocks on spot were firmly held at 44c. to 46c. per pound, according to seller and quantity. Shipments from Japan were scarce and firm.

Philippines' Coconut Oil Shipments Rise Sharply

Philippine exports of copra in September increased only four percent from the preceding month, but coconut oil shipments nearly doubled the August tonnage, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service last week

Copra exports, totaling 78,653 long tons, were six percent above the September, 1954, tonnage. Cumulative shipments during January-September amounted to 567,615 tons or three percent more than the 551,859 tons exported in the same period of 1954.

The country distribution was as follows:—United States—23,409 (Pacific 19,338, Atlantic 2,071 and Gulf 2,000); Canada—500; Japan—3,921; Belgium—1,500; Denmark—1,250; Germany—4,000; Italy—2.500; the Netherlands—19,300; Sweden—2,000; Europe unspecified—12,000; Israel—1,200; Lebanon—700; Colombia—2,273; Venezuela—1,000 and South America unspecified—3,100 tons.

FDA Gives Preparation Over-the-Counter Rights

The Food and Drug Administration announced last week that diamthazole dihydrochloride preparations may be sold over-the-counter beginning November 21. The name of the drug chemically is 2-dimethylamino-6-(beta-diethylamino ethoxy)-benzothiazole dihydrochloride.

In removing the drug from the prescription-only list, FDA directed that it be labeled with adequate directions for use only for adults and children twelve years of age and older in the prevention of athlete's foot. The labeling must contain clear warning statements against application to infants or young children; use on open cracks or weeping stages of athlete's foot; contact with mucous membrances; and use in the event of irritation.

The preparation offered for over-the-counter sale may not contain more than five percent by weight of diamthazole dihydrochloride.

Lard Offers Are Requested By Agriculture Department

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that it will receive the first offers of lard under the hog price support program up to 2 p.m. November 7 for acceptance by November 11. The lard must be stabilized and packed in either three-pound or fifty-pound tins. Delivery will be in four weekly periods starting December 19. The next offers of lard will be due not later than 2 p.m., November 28.

Industrial Society Elects

Paul Hansen of Reynolds Metals Company was elected president of the American Society for Industrial Security at its first annual meeting held last week. Gerard P. Kavanaugh, of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., was elected first vice-president.

Bids Wanted

Drugs, 500 pkgs. of 10 ammonia solution, aromatic, ampuls, ⅓ cc, 4,800 bots. procaine hydrochloride solution, 2%, 30 cc, 400 cans of 25 procaine hydrochloride and epinephrine solution, 2%, 2¼ cc, 1,000 bots. benzolkonium chloride solution, USP, 10%, 4 oz., 1,000 bots. insulin injection USP, 40 USP units per cc, 10 cc, potency 24 months, inv. 252, Nov. 7, 18,834 bots. Oleovitamin A and D, concentrated, USP, 50 cc, 2,880 bots. of 100 same, capsules, 1,872 bots. of 100 oleovitamin A capsules, high potency, 50,000 USP units, overseas pack, East & West Coast, inv. 264, Nov. 3, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.; 744 1-lb. cans ether, absolute, 9,840 1-pt. bots. dehydrated alcohol 144 bots, stearyl alcohol, 500 GM, 456 4-oz. bots. capryl alcohol, 22,656 ¼-lb. cans ether, 400 5-gal. dms. petrolatum liquid, 1,003 1-gal. cans same, 576 bots. ethyl chloride, 100 GM, inv. A-129, Nov. 7, 2,976 1-pt. bots. carbon tetrachloride, tech., clear, 840 1-lb. bots. chromium potassium sulfate, tech., 528 1-gm. bots. homatropine hydrobromide USP, 21,600 1-lb. bots. hydrogen peroxide solution, USP, 3%, 600 1-lb. bots. magnesium oxide, heavy, USP, Somerville, N. J., Hines, Ill.; Wilmington, Calif.; inv. A-125-A, Nov. 1, Vets. Adm. Chief, Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Fertilizer, 120 tons, mixed, inv. 40, Nov. 1, Contracting Officer, Randolph Field, Tex.; 12½ tons, commercial, mixed, ammonium phosphate, nitrogen fertilizer, inv. 33, Nov. 4, Office of the Purchasing Branch, Fort Ord, Calif.

Gas, 2,400 95-gal. cyls. oxygen USP, grade B, 1,800 250-gal. cyls. nitrous oxide USP, inv. FNW-4W-44, Nov. 1, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Hydrofluoric acid, 10,000 lbs., inv. 89, Nov. 7, Contracting Officer, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Insecticide, 5,544 1-lb. cans methyl bromide liquid, type B, inv. 8, Nov. 2, Contracting Officer, Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, Ind.; 3,000 gals. chlordane concentrate, water emulsifiable, 6,864 gals. chlordane solution 2%, 33,800 gals. DDT solution, non-flammable, 1,400 lbs. rodenticide, warfarin, East & West Coast, inv. N 140-759, Nov. 14, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Isopropyl alcohol, 4,620 gals., inv. 88, Nov. 7, Contracting Officer, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Magnesium sulfate, 160,000 lbs., USP (epsom salt) Crane, Ind., inv. 155(1)-436, Nov. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Paint, 130 gals. concrete and masonry, exterior (except floors), ready mixed paint, 200 gals. ready mixed, exterior, primer paint, 300 gals. oil, interior, non-penetrating flat, ready mixed paint, 24 gals. ready mixed, linseed oil type paint, 60 gals. chrome green paint, 60 gals. red lead base, linseed oil ready mixed paint, 200 gals. rubber-base, for concrete floors, paint, 130 gals. titanium-lead-zinc and oil, exterior, ready mixed, tinted paint, 1,300 gals. white lead base, exterior paint, inv. KC-41242, Nov. 2, Gen. Services Adm., 2306 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City 14, Mo.; 55 gals. porch and deck enamel, 309 gals. exterior paint, inv. 20, Nov. 14, Contracting Officer, Bldg. 4404, Fort Jackson, S. C.; 20,000 gals. interior gloss enamel, inv. 383-420-B, Nov. 17 (small business only), 6,400 gals. interior and exterior gloss enamel, inv. 383-431-B, Nov. 17, 7,400 gals. various colors, interior gloss enamel, inv. 383-415-B, Nov. 17, 19,000 gals. various colors, interior semi-gloss enamel, inv. 383-418-B, Nov. 17 (small business only), 5,400 gals. various colors, oil, exterior paint, inv. 383-437-B, Nov. 18, Contracting Officer, Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Va.; 4,272 qts. synthetic enamel, 10,540 gals. acid-proof paint, 674 gals. synthetic enamel, inv. 383-386-B, Nov. 16, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 6,000 gals. olive drab, rust inhibiting, flash dry enamel, inv. 22-B, Nov. 9, Att.: ORDWDPD, Rossford Ordnance Depot, P.D.B. 877, Toledo 1, Ohio.

Potassium bichromate, 3,500 lbs., crystals, inv. 178, Nov. 3, Contracting Officer, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Potassium cyanide, 1,200 lbs., inv. 178, Nov. 3, Contracting Officer, McClellan AF Base, Calif.

Sodium metaphosphate, 1,650 100-lb. moisture proof bags, Somerville, N. J., Wilmington, Calif., Hines, Ill., inv. S-110, Nov. 1, Vets. Adm. Chief, Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

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Day ±6 Double arm mixer; Roller Mills 5x12, 12x32, 16x40; 40 gallon Pony mixer; 40hp motor, Bartelt packaging machine; 1500-3500± crutchers; 100-8000± Powder and Paddle type mixers; Labelers, Fillers. I. E. Newman, 5602 Blackstone, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale: 150 sq. ft. S.S.-T304 Heat Exchanger; 785 sq. ft. S.S.-T316 Heat Exchanger; 4000 gal. S.S.-T304 insulated Tank; 2500 gal. S.S.-T304 agitated Tank; 2850 gal. S.S.-T304 Tank; 2-14,000 gal. glass lined Tanks; Niagara Model 25-38 Filter Exchanger. Best Equipment Company, 617 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois. DAvis 8-0926.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Ross Conical Burr Stone Mill, Style 1; size 4; vertical type; with gear drive. Adaptable for grinding lubricating greases. Also Day Cincinnatus Dough Mixer, number 5; class 5—60 75 gallon working capacity; agitator speed 30 40; plain steel tank and agitator; gear drive. OPD 761.

Wanted: Oven, gas or electric, for drying batches of 200 lbs. or more; also a granulator, Colton No. 540, or similar. OPD 778.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Carbon Tetrachloride wanted below schedule. Recovered material considered. Bergan Supply Co., Inc., 1379 Utica Ave., Brooklyn 3, New York BU. 4-2711.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Available at below market: 8 tons Alpha Picoline; 1 ton Gamma Picoline; 500 gms. Epinephrine; 30 lbs. Selenium; 5 tons Triethanolamine; 500 lbs. Dehydroacetic Acid. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., Flushing 54, N. Y., INdependance 1-4100.

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Rubber Chemists to Meet

—Continued from page 7

will be the title of an address by Dr. Arthur W. Carpenter at the banquet. Dr. Carpenter is former manager of physical testing of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, and former president of the American Society for Testing Materials. Dr. Dinsmore's Goodyear medal address, entitled "Specifications of a Rubber Chemist," will be presented before the division on Thursday morning.

Dr. Albert W. Davison, vice-chairman of the Engineering Manpower Commission of the Engineers Joint Council, will address the opening session of the meeting Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Davison, who is a consulting chemist and chemical engineer in Newark, Ohio, will speak of "The Technical Manpower Situation."

"Methods of Quality Evaluation" will be the theme of the opening technical session Wednesday afternoon. John M. Ball of Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Company, East St. Louis, Ill., will preside. Two sessions will be held on Thursday. The morning meeting, which will be devoted to "Compounding Technics," will be under the chairmanship of J. W. Snyder, technical director of the Binney & Smith Company, New York. The afternoon session, on "New Synthetic Rubbers," will be led by Arthur E. Juve, director of compounding research of the B. F. Goodrich.

Dr. B. S. Garvey, jr., of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Wayne, Pa., who is chairman of the local committee in charge of arrangements, will preside at the final session Friday morning. General papers on the subject of rubber chemistry have been scheduled for this session.

Antibiotic Advances

—Continued from page 7

the first time in this country in a series of twelve papers. This type of penicillin is stable in the acid secretions of the stomach, an advantage for oral dosage forms. A panel discussion concerning penicillin V is scheduled for the afternoon of November 3.

Panel discussions are also scheduled for the afternoons of November 2 and 4, on "Prolonged Use of Antibiotics" and a critical analysis of "Reactions Following Clinical Use of Antibiotics." The panel discussions will be moderated by three experts in the field of chemotherapy, Dr. Harry Dowling, University of Illinois; Dr. Maxwell Finland, Harvard University, and Dr. Morton Hamburger, University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Felix Marti-Ibanez, former under Secretary of Health for Spain, will talk on "The Influence of Antibiotics on the Clinical Case History." Dr. Grace A. Goldsmith, of Tulane University School of Medicine, will discuss "Current Status of the Clinical Use of Antibiotic Vitamin Combinations." The chairman of the symposium will be Dr. Henry Welch, director of the division of antibiotics of the Food and Drug Administration.

Nuclear Energy Is Seen

—Continued from page 7

tricity at a gross cost higher than the current costs of base-load coal-fired stations but that subsequent reactor development may well reduce nuclear costs below those of conventionally fired stations. There is no need to be despondent about the economics of nuclear power generation in Britain, where there is confidence that designers, researchers and system planning engineers will succeed in making nuclear power stations economically superior to those fired by conventional methods, the speaker said.

The recent Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy made it clear that we are entering an intensive phase of constructing and testing our first large-scale power stations, it was pointed out by Sir John Cockcroft, of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

"The conference made it clear that we are entering an intensive phase of constructing and testing our first large scale power stations. During the next five years forecasts, pessimistic and optimisitic, will be put to the crucial test of practical experience," according to Sir John "by the early 1960's we shall know how power costs for the future generation of nuclear power stations compare with coal; very likely it will show little if any saving. But already the second generation of reactors are in the minds of physicists, chemists and designers and during the succeeding decade there is every likelihood that costs will fall below costs of power from coal stations. In this country you are likely by then to get below the marginal level of seven mils which is our present UK cost, and get to the large scale usage level of six mils. In Britain even at seven mils, nuclear power will be welcome and will make a great difference to our economy," the speaker stated.

"From reactor and reactor by-products alone it will be possible in ten years to extract more than 50,000 KW of radiation power," it was pointed out by K. H. Sun, of Westinghouse Electric Corporation. "Utilization of radiation is still in the stage of vigorous research and development. The immediate future seems to lie in the field of the drug, food and chemical industries. The cross linking and polymerization of plastics, vulcanization of rubber, and chlorination of benzene are some of the outstanding possibilities in the chemical industry," the speaker stated.

P. A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

being made to balance raw material stocks with stocks of finished goods.

Employment

There were 69 percent of the committee members who reported October employment the same as September. Their comments indicated needs to be high, workers scarce, with a great shortage of trained engineers as well as of skilled workmen. The negligible 3 percent reporting employment lower in October than September attribute their situation to conversions and railroad car shortages.

Buying Policy

The buying policy on materials for production purposes changed little in October from September, with 46 percent indicating coverage in the ninety-day and over range. For capital goods, 77 percent are in this category, while, for MRO supplies and materials, 80 percent keep purchases on a hand-to-mouth to sixty-day basis. Only 20 percent are interested in purchasing with a lead time in excess of sixty days on MRO.

The concensus shows that any inclination to resist inflationary price trends in some scarce items is tempered by the reality of having to purchase for highly expanded business needs.

Specific Commodity Changes

The shortages of critical items seem to be causing purchasing executives more concern than the somewhat spotty price advances.

On the up side were:—Aluminum, zinc, lead, paper, cellophane, sugar, soda ash, caustic soda, dyestuffs, electrical motors. (Copper was reported up by the same number who reported it down.)

On the down side:—Pork, rubber, cotton, burlap.

In short supply:—Aluminum, copper, nickel, steel, paper, titanium dioxide, cement, glass.

Russell Leaves Wollen

Walter S. Russell last week announced his resignation from Wollen Chemical & Supply Company, Paterson, N. J. He had served in the capacity of general manager of Wollen and its manufacturing affiliate, Utility Chemical Company, for the past seven years. Mr. Russell has not yet announced his future plans.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

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25c., December forward. Offers for shipment from the Argentine were unavailable. Drums were quoted at 26¾c. to 27¼c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Offers for shipment were reported light and maintained at $130 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	102.000	1.434.000
Previous week	2.546,700	1.214.000
Corresponding week, 1954.	.....	3.300.000
Total this year	65.227.910	36.609.000
Corresponding period, 1954.	90,871,200	37.261.000

Cocoa Butter—Market was steady at 55c. to 60c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Copra—Trading was quiet and market easy. Prompt shipment was offered at $154 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Improved demand strengthened this market. Offerings were restricted with sellers asking higher prices. Yellow grease was 7½c. bid and ⅛c. more asked for tankcars delivered. Choice white grease all hog was nominal at 9¼c. to 9½c., and not all hog, 9c. to 9¼c., same basis.

Lard — Government program to purchase lard and pork steadied this market. Cash lard was quoted at 11¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

The Department of Agriculture has announced a program to buy surplus lard and pork stocks to bolster the hog market which reached the lowest level in 13 years last week. The department expects to purchase 30,000,000 pounds of lard and 170,000,000 pounds of pork. Purchases will be made in installments that may last until next August.

Oleo Oil — Trading was slow. Extra was unchanged at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, drums as quantity. Oleo stearine was easier and quoted at 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Tallow — Improved domestic inquiry stiffened the market, with sellers holding for higher prices. Domestic buyers were bidding ⅛c. below asking prices. Export demand was reported inactive. Guaranteed fancy was held at 9⅞c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and extra at 9⅜c., following trading at ⅛c. less. Bleachable fancy, quoted 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 8¼c.; special, 8c., and No. 1, 7⅝c., same basis.

Fatty Acids

Demand for fatty acids was quite active, especially for the animal grades. Oleic and stearic continued to move in good volume for spot delivery and against former orders. Vegetable fatty acids were in fair request, chiefly for prompt needs. All varieties were quotably unchanged and steady.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Export and domestic demand continued slow. Prices have been unsettled. So far during the crop year supplies have moved steadily with the help of good export demand, but most mills are offering at the current market as they buy seed to cover. There does not seem to be any holding movement on either cottonseed or meal. Most feed manufacturers have fairly good stocks on hand. Forty-one percent meal was lower at $52.50 per ton Memphis; $53, Alabama; $55, Georgia, South Carolina mills for November-December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market quiet and easier. Prices off $1 to $2 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices held barely steady to 50c. a ton lower than a week ago as demand was slow. Export buying interest continued, however. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $60 to $61.50 per short ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for nearby delivery, with resellers quoting $1 a ton less. Extracted meal for early 1956 delivery was priced around $59 a ton, bulk. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was quoted by crushers at $61 a ton for November-December shipment and $60 for January-forward. Shipping instructions remained heavy.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	17,700,000	12.660.000
Since Sept. 1	142.801,000	114.060.000

Soybean Meal—Future shipments held fairly steady while nearby continued to show signs of weakness. Most of the soybean processors seem to be well bought up on soybeans for November-December with mills running at capacity. Domestic demand was fairly steady but the export business has been disappointing during the last several weeks. Meal, forty-four percent, unrestricted, was quoted at $51.50 per ton, November; $52, December forward, Decatur, and $53 bulk f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for November through March.

Waxes

Beeswax — Crude replacements were stronger and limited stocks on spot were higher ranging from 65c. to 67c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined grades were unchanged and steady. Trading in refined was light and spotty.

Carnauba — Buying interest has improved which stiffened the tone of the local market. Prices were unchanged for spot stocks and closely held for all grades, reflecting the firmness of replacements from Brazil.

Japan—Light stocks on spot were firmly held at 44c. to 46c. per pound, according to seller and quantity. Shipments from Japan were scarce and firm.

Philippines' Coconut Oil Shipments Rise Sharply

Philippine exports of copra in September increased only four percent from the preceding month, but coconut oil shipments nearly doubled the August tonnage, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service last week

Copra exports, totaling 78,653 long tons, were six percent above the September, 1954, tonnage. Cumulative shipments during January-September amounted to 567,615 tons or three percent more than the 551,859 tons exported in the same period of 1954.

The country distribution was as follows:—United States—23,409 (Pacific 19,338, Atlantic 2,071 and Gulf 2,000); Canada—500; Japan—3,921; Belgium—1,500; Denmark—1,250; Germany—4,000; Italy—2,500; the Netherlands—19,300; Sweden—2,000; Europe unspecified—12,000; Israel—1,200; Lebanon—700; Colombia—2,273; Venezuela—1,000 and South America unspecified—3,100 tons.

FDA Gives Preparation Over-the-Counter Rights

The Food and Drug Administration announced last week that diamthazole dihydrochloride preparations may be sold over-the-counter beginning November 21. The name of the drug chemically is 2-dimethylamino-6-(beta-diethylamino ethoxy)-benzothiazole dihydrochloride.

In removing the drug from the prescription-only list, FDA directed that it be labeled with adequate directions for use only for adults and children twelve years of age and older in the prevention of athlete's foot. The labeling must contain clear warning statements against application to infants or young children; use on open cracks or weeping stages of athlete's foot; contact with mucous membrances; and use in the event of irritation.

The preparation offered for over-the-counter sale may not contain more than five percent by weight of diamthazole dihydrochloride.

Lard Offers Are Requested By Agriculture Department

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that it will receive the first offers of lard under the hog price support program up to 2 p.m. November 7 for acceptance by November 11. The lard must be stabilized and packed in either three-pound or fifty-pound tins. Delivery will be in four weekly periods starting December 19. The next offers of lard will be due not later than 2 p.m., November 28.

Industrial Society Elects

Paul Hansen of Reynolds Metals Company was elected president of the American Society for Industrial Security at its first annual meeting held last week. Gerard P. Kavanaugh, of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., was elected first vice-president.

Bids Wanted

Drugs, 500 pkgs. of 10 ammonia solution, aromatic, ampuls, ⅓ cc, 4,800 bots. procaine hydrochloride solution, 2%, 30 cc, 400 cans of 25 procaine hydrochloride and epinephrine solution, 2%, 2¼ cc, 1,000 bots. benzolkonium chloride solution, USP, 10%, 4 oz., 1,000 bots. insulin injection USP, 40 USP units per cc, 10 cc, potency 24 months, inv. 252, Nov. 7, 18,834 bots. Oleovitamin A and D, concentrated, USP, 50 cc, 2,880 bots. of 100 same, capsules, 1,372 bots. of 100 oleovitamin A capsules, high potency, 50,000 USP units, overseas pack, East & West Coast, inv. 264, Nov. 3, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.; 744 1-lb. cans ether, absolute, 9,840 1-pt. bots. dehydrated alcohol 144 bots, stearyl alcohol, 500 GM, 456 4-oz. bots. capryl alcohol, 22,656 ¼-lb. cans ether, 400 5-gal. dms. petrolatum liquid, 1,003 1-gal. cans same, 576 bots. ethyl chloride, 100 GM, inv. A-129, Nov. 7, 2,976 1-pt. bots. carbon tetrachloride, tech., clear, 840 1-lb. bots. chromium potassium sulfate, tech., 528 1-gm. bots. homatropine hydrobromide USP, 21,600 1-lb. bots. hydrogen peroxide solution, USP, 3%, 600 1-lb. bots. magnesium oxide, heavy, USP, Somerville, N. J., Hines, Ill., Wilmington, Calif.; inv. A-125-A, Nov. 1, Vets. Adm. Chief, Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Fertilizer, 120 tons, mixed, inv. 40, Nov. 1, Contracting Officer, Randolph Field, Tex.; 12½ tons, commercial, mixed, ammonium phosphate, nitrogen fertilizer, inv. 33, Nov. 4, Office of the Purchasing Branch, Fort Ord, Calif.

Gas, 2,400 95-gal. cyls. oxygen USP, grade B, 1,000 250-gal. cyls. nitrous oxide USP, inv. FNW-4W-44, Nov. 1, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Hydrofluoric acid, 10,000 lbs., inv. 89, Nov. 7, Contracting Officer, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Insecticide, 5,544 1-lb. cans methyl bromide liquid, type B, inv. 8, Nov. 2, Contracting Officer, Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, Ind.; 3,000 gals. chlordane concentrate, water emulsifiable, 6,864 gals. chlordane solution 2%, 33,800 gals. DDT solution, non-flammable, 1,400 lbs. rodenticide, warfarin, East & West Coast, inv. N 140-759, Nov. 14, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Isopropyl alcohol, 4,620 gals., inv. 88, Nov. 7, Contracting Officer, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Magnesium sulfate, 160,000 lbs., USP (epsom salt) Crane, Ind., inv. 155(1)-436, Nov. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Paint, 130 gals. concrete and masonry, exterior (except floors), ready mixed paint, 200 gals. ready mixed, exterior, primer paint, 300 gals. oil, interior, non-penetrating flat, ready mixed paint, 24 gals. ready mixed, linseed oil type paint, 60 gals. chrome green paint, 60 gals. red lead base, linseed oil ready mixed paint, 200 gals. rubber-base, for concrete floors, paint, 130 gals. titanium-lead-zinc and oil, exterior, ready mixed, tinted paint, 1,300 gals. white lead base, exterior paint, inv. KC-41242, Nov. 2, Gen. Services Adm., 2306 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City 14, Mo.; 55 gals. porch and deck enamel, 309 gals. exterior paint, inv. 20, Nov. 14, Contracting Officer, Bldg. 4404, Fort Jackson, S. C.; 20,000 gals. interior gloss enamel, inv. 383-420-B, Nov. 17 (small business only), 6,400 gals. interior and exterior gloss enamel, inv. 383-431-B, Nov. 17, 7,400 gals. various colors, interior gloss enamel, inv. 383-415-B, Nov. 17, 19,000 gals, various colors, interior semi-gloss enamel, inv. 383-418-B, Nov. 17 (small business only), 5,400 gals. various colors, oil, exterior paint, inv. 383-437-B, Nov. 18, Contracting Officer, Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Va.; 4,272 qts. synthetic enamel, 10,540 gals. acid-proof paint, 674 gals. synthetic enamel, inv. 383-386-B, Nov. 16, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 6,000 gals. olive drab, rust inhibiting, flash dry enamel, inv. 22-B, Nov. 9, Att.: ORDWDPD, Rossford Ordnance Depot, P.D.B. 877, Toledo 1, Ohio.

Potassium bichromate, 3,500 lbs., crystals, inv. 178, Nov. 3, Contracting Officer, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Potassium cyanide, 1,200 lbs., inv. 178, Nov. 3, Contracting Officer, McClellan AF Base, Calif.

Sodium metaphosphate, 1,650 100-lb. moisture proof bags, Somerville, N. J., Wilmington, Calif., Hines, Ill., inv. S-110, Nov. 1, Vets. Adm. Chief, Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

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Millmaster

Please make a note—
our Executive and Sales Offices
have been moved to
295 Madison Avenue
42nd floor
Telephone — MUrray Hill-9-1817

Effective November 1, George F. Smith, Inc., George F. Smith Sales and Chemical Corp., and George F. Smith Export Corp. will be consolidated with Millmaster. As a result, Mr. Smith has been appointed vice-president in charge of our George F. Smith Division.

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